INSURANCE.

Indian Merchants' Chamber really mean business.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913.

INSURANCE.

Indian merchants can give effect to this by helping Indian Insurance Companies.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

VOL XVI NO 189. BOMBAY THURSDAY JULY 26 1928 ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1923			
28 July	Kaisar-i-Hind	All vessels will now sail direct from Bombay without transhipment at Aden.	11,518
4 Aug.	Rawalpindi*		16,619
11 „	Macedonia		11,120
18 „	Maloja x		20,837
25 „	Malwa		10,953
1 Sep.	Rajputana*		16,568
8 „	Mantua		10,946
15 „	Naldera*		16,088
22 „	Ranpura		16,601
29 „	Razmak@		10,602
6 Oct.	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
13 „	Narkunda x		16,572
20 „	Rawalpindi		16,619
27 „	Razmak@		10,602
3 Nov.	Rajputana		16,568
10 „	Mooltan x		20,847
17 „	Ranchi		16,650
24 „	Macedonia*		11,120
1 Dec.	Ranpura		16,601
8 „	Maloja x		20,837
15 „	Razmak		10,602
22 „	Malwa *		10,953
29 „	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
1929			
5 Jan.	Naldera *		16,088
12 „	Rajputana		16,568
19 „	Mantua *		10,946
26 „	Ranchi		16,650
2 Feb.	Narkunda x		16,572
9 „	Ranpura		16,601
16 „	Morea *		10,953
23 „	Razmak		10,602
2 Mar.	Mooltan x		20,847
9 „	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
16 „	Rawalpindi		16,619
23 „	Rajputana		16,568
30 „	Maloja x		20,837
6 Apr.	Ranchi		16,650
13 „	Ranpura		16,601
20 „	Rawalpindi		16,619
27 „	Naldera *		16,088

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

RATES —

P. & O. SPECIAL TRAIN MARSEILLES—LONDON.

During the months of June, July and August the fare by this train will be reduced to £10.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1928.		
3 Nov.	Dumana ..	8,427
1 Dec.	Domala ..	8,441

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

1928		
Date about 2nd Aug.	Naldera ..	Colombo, Straits and China
15th „	†Mirzapore ..	Straits, China & Japan.
16th „	Narkunda ..	Colombo and Australia.
3 th „	Morea ..	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan.
13th Sept.	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia.
27th „	Macedonia .	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan.
11th Oct.	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia
8th Nov.	Naldera ..	Colombo Straits China & Japan.

†Does not carry passengers.

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Genoa Maru ..	6785	17th July	31st July
*Awa Maru ..	6028	4th Aug.	18th Aug.
Seiyo Maru ..	6550	16th „	30th „
*Tamba Maru ..	5845	29th „	12th Sept.
Tottori Maru ..	5973	15th Sept.	28th „
*Sado Maru ..	5898	30th „	14th Oct.

* Passenger Steamer.

Besides the above, passenger services for Europe and Japan via Colombo, North and South America via China and Japan as under:—

Sailing from Colombo fortnightly (For EUROPE.)

Kamo Maru	26th July
Katori Maru	9th Aug.
Atsuta Maru	23rd August

(For CHINA & JAPAN).

Suwa Maru	25th July
Fushimi Maru	8th August

Orient California Service

Sailing from Hongkong fortnightly

Taiyo Maru	7th Aug.
Tenyo Maru	21st August

Other services are:

Orient Seattle Service every 10 days, South American East and West coast services monthly, and Japan—Australia Service monthly.

Reduced combined through fares, Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates, and other fares, full particulars of which are furnished on application to:

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay,
Phone Nos. 20279, 23738, Telg. "Yusen."

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

O.S.K.- LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Arrival.	Departure.
*Tacoma Maru..	18th July	26th July
Indus Maru ..	27th „	31st „
Borneo Maru ..	9th Aug.	21st Aug.
Honolulu Maru..	23rd „	4th Sept.
Sumatra Maru ..	9th Sept.	21st „
Celebes Maru ..	23rd „	2nd Oct.

* Passenger Steamer.

For Particulars apply to:—
Ch. MURASE, Manager.
Phone Nos. 22150 and 25473
Telegrams: "SHOSEN."
Box No. 355.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX

Statutory Statement of Account prepared, Audit of Books or Firms UNDERTAKEN

B.L. THOSAR, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
436-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22997

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1928.		
27th July	Vita ..	Busreh via Karachi
1st Aug.	Bandra ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports
1st „	Ellora ..	East and South Africa
15th „	Karapara ..	East and South Africa
29th „	Khandalla ..	East and South Africa
12th Sept.	Karoa ..	East and South Africa
19th „	Ellora ..	Mombasa.

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500/- only. Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Wednesdays and Fridays every week. Local Passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

CHAITANYA TO VIVEKANANDA

SKETCHES OF THE LIVES & TEACHINGS OF SHRI CHAITANYA, SANKARA DEVA, HARIDAS, RAMAPRASAD, RAMAKRISHNA PARAMAHAMSA & SWAMI VIVEKANANDA.

In this book are presented the sketches of six saints, five Bengali and one Assamese Both in their individual character and teaching and in their historic setting, they differ widely one from the other..... Yet it is the ancient philosophy of the Hindus that finds varied utterance in the discourses of Chaitanya, the poems of Ramprasad, the sayings of Ramakrishna Paramahamsa and the missionary speeches of Vivekananda.

We have in these sketches tried to give not only a detailed biography of the saints and teachers but also a succinct account of the Philosophy and religion which each of them taught or propounded. The details of their life even in the case of those removed from us by centuries, are happily preserved to us in native chronicles of exceptional value. We have drawn on them and unfolded in the usual biographical manner, the various stages of their lives, their doings, the religious and social reforms they effected and the missions or sects, if any, which they founded. These lives are full of interest for the student of religion as they shed the most powerful light on the journey of the soul its upward ascent as exemplified in some of the most gifted types of religious men known to India or even outside it. In describing the teachings of the various saints, their special and historic versions of the Hindu faith, we have throughout drawn on the utterances and poems as the case may be, or of the individual saints themselves. Those utterances and poems have a unique individual value and give us wonderful glimpses with the inner life of the saints in a manner which mere biographical details cannot reveal. But apart from their intrinsic merit as revealing the inner life and perfection of the saints, they also serve to put forth in fresh and undying language the great truths of the Hindu Religion, conceived though they be in Vaishnava, Sakta or Vedantic modes of thought and utterance. With illustrations.

Price Re. One and Annas eight.

To Subscribers of the "Indian Review" Re. 1-4.

Books are given at concession rates only to subscribers of "The Indian Review." Any one who wishes to buy books at concession rates must remit Rs. 5, (Five) one year's subscription to the Review in advance.

G. A. NATESAN AND CO.,
Publishers, Sunkurama Chetty Street,
MADRAS.

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund Ltd

ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 23-25, Humum Street, Fort, above Messrs. Warden & Co.

FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,72,000.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

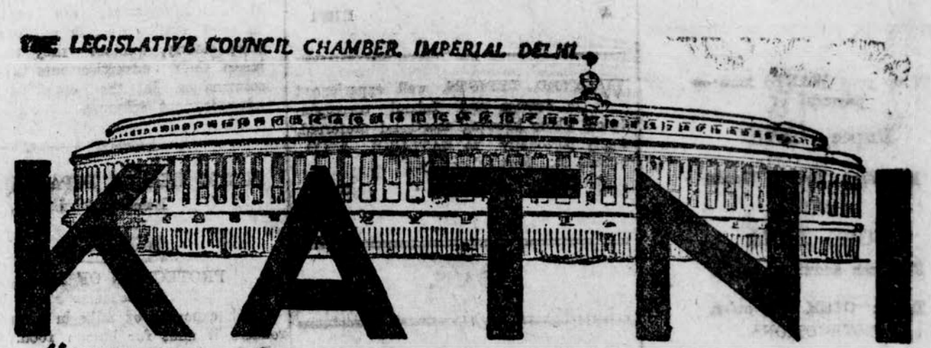
The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost. 25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SAVE EYES.

of all troubles, even Cataract, Glaucoma, Granular lids, etc., cured Without Knife, by our nature's remedy Cocoanut Brand "LOTUS HONEY"—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. -8, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. Ask particulars.

NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.
Tel. Uleer, Kandi.
Agents:—KEMP & CO., Charni Road, Bombay
J. TIRTH & CO., Bunder Road, Karachi.



KATNI

"CASTLE" Brand PORTLAND CEMENT

What's in a name?

From the inception of the manufacture of Portland Cement in India the name of Katni "Castle" Brand Portland Cement has been accepted by ARCHITECTS, ENGINEERS and CONTRACTORS as being synonymous with a product complying in every way with the British Standard Specification for Portland Cement.

EXPERIENCE—Years of accumulated experience of manufacturing is at the back of KATNI Cement. Engineers and Chemists specialising in cement manufacture have helped in making KATNI CEMENT the Best! It is guaranteed to be over the British Standard Specification (Revised 1925).

TESTIMONY—To the faith of experienced buyers is to be found in the ever increasing number of large buildings and schemes throughout the length and breadth of India on which KATNI "Castle" Brand has been used their exclusively or partly, among which are the King George's Dock, Calcutta, the Hindu University of Benares, the huge Granaries of Lyallpur, the Great City of New Delhi, the Bombay Development Schemes etc., etc.

SERVICE—With the best equipped plant in India KATNI CEMENT is available in any quantity desired. QUICK DELIVERIES ASSURED.
And last, but not the least, experts on the staff are always ready to give counsel on CEMENT PROBLEMS.

Write us or Phone 20418 for quotation.

CASTLE BRAND THE KATNI CEMENT & INDUSTRIAL CO. LTD. TRADE MARK BEST PORTLAND CEMENT

THE KATNI CEMENT & INDUSTRIAL Co. LTD.
Agents:- C.MACDONALD & Co. Laxmi Bldg. Ballard Road, BOMBAY.

THOSE

Who think life a Blessing and are desirous to prolong the same should never hesitate to ask for a copy of

Kamshastra

A book of 150 pages, given away gratis and post free on dropping a card to—

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy
JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar).

COTTON TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION SERVICE.

(Established under the guidance of Sheth Vrajlal Ranchhordas.)
NEW YORK FUTURES.

NEW YORK FUTURES AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS from the opening market to closing with time to time fluctuations and our Agent's opinion and closing expectations and other cotton informations are being daily received at this Bureau and furnished to the clientele at the earliest by express telegrams to any part of India.

NEW YORK CLOSING FUTURES CAN BE WIRED AFTER 2-0 A.M. AFTER MID-NIGHT ON RECEIPT OF OUR SPECIAL CABLE.

We can also furnish promptly all important information about local cotton market to up-country clients as well as to our local clients by TELEPHONE according to their instructions by commission.

For commission rates and other particulars, please write to:—
SHETH MADHAVDAS RANCHHORDAS
Opp. Central Telegraph Office,
375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Tele. address—'COMEALONG'.
Telephone—21079.

INSURANCE

HINDUSTHAN

Co-operative Insurance Society, Ltd.

Head Office :—CALCUTTA.

(A PURELY INDIAN LIFE OFFICE.)

ASSETS Exceed Rs. 87,00,000
NEW BUSINESS (1926-27) Over Rs. 71,00,000

LAST BONUS (1922) Rs 75 per thousand for 5 years
NEXT BONUS (1927) is expected to be very substantial

Liberal Conditions as to Automatic Extension of Assurance, Loan and Surrender Values, Revival of Lapsed Policies, etc.

Premium Rates (with profit) are sufficiently low and without Profit Rates are, perhaps, the lowest.

Insure with "HINDUSTHAN" and have the satisfaction of making provision for self and family.

Applications for Agencies are invited.

For particulars please write to :—

N. DATTA,
Manager,
Bombay Branch,

Commissariat Building, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

READ

What the Advertisement Manager, Messrs. Wilson Watch Co. Asian Building, Ballard Estate, Bombay, writes under date Sept. 20, 1926 :

"We have now reviewed the results of our advertising carefully in your province and are very pleased to mention that our advertisements in your paper brought us orders in large numbers by every post. These orders have come from the remotest parts of the Presidency and from good class customers. This evidently confirms your statement about the very large circulation and pulling power of **The Hindu**. We regard that advertising in your paper is profitable provided the articles are rightly priced and are of public utility."

The Best medium for Advertisements is

"THE HINDU"

The Manager, Post Box 316, :: MADRAS.

Getting more Business

It is easy to get more business when you tell about the work you do through the Classified Column in the "Bombay Chronicle." A regular advertisement there will carry your message to thousands of people every day—costs little.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

For First Twenty Words

AND

ONE ANNA

For each additional word.

Terms:—CASH with order.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—Smart and Active AGENTS, throughout Bengal & Overseas to push the sale of our British, American, German and Swadeshi Novelties and Fancy articles.—Good salary and commission given. Apply to enclosing One-anna stamps for particulars—HAINES & D. REIGO, 12, Dedar Baksh Lane Calcutta.

A. R30817

WANTED—(1) Qualified HEAD CLERK ACCOUNTANT (knowing Marathi) having experience of work in Limited Company, (2) TRAVELLING INSPECTOR for Upcountry Branch Offices, in Bombay and Madras Presidencies, C. P. & Berars. Pay according to qualifications for both posts from Rs. 100 to 150/- p. m. Applicants will have to furnish securities. Apply upto 5th August 1928, enclosing copies of testimonials and references to Box No. 2169 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

A R1073

WANTED.—CANDIDATES for Telegraph and Station Master's course. Full particulars and Railway fare coupon on one anna stamp. Apply to GUJARAT TELEGRAPH CLASS, Baroda.

A R1065

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED by a well established Indian Life Office for District Agencies in Bombay, Maharashtra, Guzrat and Sindh. Very liberal terms. Only experienced and influential gentlemen need apply to Box No. 2165, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

A R1055

WANTED—HUZUR SECRETARY, having experience of correspondence and drafting work. Graduate preferable. Apply stating terms and qualifications to HUZUR PERSONAL ASSISTANT, Dharampur. Address—"Sea View" Narayan Dabholker Road, Malbar Hill, Bombay.

A 30810

1. Post ELECTRICAL ENGINEER (In charge of entire Electrical and Mechanical installations)

2. Salary upto 1,500/- according to qualifications. Free furnished accommodation.

Will be guided in all matters of leave travelling allowance, security, pensions etc. by State Rules.

Apply with photograph and copies of certificates, (which will not be returned and without which no applications will be considered). to the PRIVATE SECRETARY to H. H. Shri Rewai Maharaj Dev, ALWAR.

30766

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—Experienced CLERK, SHORTHAND TYPIST, CANVASSERS (either sex). Apply personally E. PATEL, 15, Anty Building, Slater Road, Grant Road.

A R1075

WANTED—CANDIDATES for Telegraph and Station Master's Classes. Railway Fare PAID. Apply for Prospectus and Forms enclosing 2 annas stamps. ROYAL TELEGRAPH COLLEGE, DELHI

A R1071

WANTED—TYPISTS, well experienced in Foreign and Inland correspondence. Those knowing shorthand preferred. Apply personally to BATLIBOI & CO., Forbes St., Fort., Bombay.

A 30793

LOANS.

2500 Loan without interest for ten years. Initial Investment Rupees Six. Concession enlistment till 29th. July. Loan granting date fixed 31st. July. 1928. Particulars: BANKING INDUSTRIAL SYNDICATE, LIMITED, Bombay, 2.

R1072

FRUITS, FLOWER & SEEDS.

FINEST DESSERT PEARS from about the 20th of July and APPLES in August, sent to any part of India carefully packed by V. P. Post at Rs. 5-10 for 9-lbs. of fruit. Apply to A. H. LEE, Bundrole Orchards, Kulu Punjab "Lee Bandrole.

R990

BOOKS.

READY FOR SALE—AFGHAN BADSHAH, the biography of his Majesty Amir Amanullah Khan, The King of Afghanistan, by Khan Mahd. Hussein Khan, Chief Director of Public Instruction Kabul. Price Rs. 2/8- postage Extra. Sh. Qaim Din, Banglow No. 307, Wanjawadi, Mahim, Bombay.

L R1066

HOTELS.

CALCUTTA HOTEL LD.

PREMIER & LARGEST INDIAN HOTEL

MIRZAPUR STREET, CALCUTTA.

Excellent Arrangements,
Home Comforts.

CHARGES:—Rs. 10, 6, 4 & 2-8 per diem.
Special Concession for Monthly Boarders.
(Family suites with bath available
Telegrams:—"CALHOTEL"

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

MOSQUITORID—Are you troubled by Mosquitoes at night? If so try "MOSQUITORID." Price 12 ans. per 2 ozs. bottle. Packing Postage Extra. Cash with order. Apply to:—U. R. MENDES, 521, Kanta Buildings, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

T R1022

THE GWALIOR

SUN BRAND

PORTLAND CEMENT

Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

YUSUF BUILDING,
Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 21221.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column. Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Moffusil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Bombay, 23rd July, 1928.

NOTICE

PROTECTION OF MILK.

THE exposure of milk in open vessels renders it unfit for human food.

Dealers in milk are accordingly warned that after 1st September, 1928, any milk found in vessels not properly covered whether during its carriage through the Streets or in any other circumstances, will, under the powers conferred by Sections 415 and 416 of the Municipal Act, be destroyed.

H. B. CLAYTON,
Municipal Commissioner.

30809

BENARES HINDU UNIVERSITY.

NOTICE.

PRIVATE CANDIDATES FOR ADMISSION AND PRAVESHIKA EXAMINATIONS, 1929.

The Admission and Praveshika Examinations of the Benares Hindu University will commence on the 13th of March, 1929. Private candidates must send in their application-forms duly signed and certified and the examination-fee on or before the 13th of September, 1928.

SYAMA CHARAN DE, M.A.
Registrar.

Benares,
The 13th of July, 1928.

30761.

TENDERS.

SALE OF TEAK POLES, SOUTH MANGALORE DIVISION.

ABOUT 16,200 c. ft. of teak poles felled and stacked on the road side at Parappa will be sold by tender. Tenders to reach the Dt. Forest Officer, South Mangalore, Mangalore, by 25-8-1928. For further particulars apply to the DT. FOREST OFFICER, South Mangalore, MANGALORE.

K. T. MATTHEW,
For District Forest Officer,
South Mangalore.

20-7-28.

30808

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

COMMERCIAL CAUSE.
Suit No. 1525 of 1928.

THE WESTERN STORES CO., a Firm ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

1. J. STONE & CO., LTD.,
and
2. S. L. CHAULK ..... Defendants.

To

S. L. CHAULK, Esqr.,
The 2nd Defendant abovenamed.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the Hon'ble Judge hearing Commercial Causes will hear on the 3rd day of August, 1928, at 11-15 o'clock in the forenoon the Plaintiffs' application for directions in the above suit regarding the filing of the Defendants' Written Statements, the affidavit of Documents of the parties, inspection of the Documents, the fixing of the date of hearing of the suit, etc.

Dated this 25th day of July, 1928.

HASAN BAXI & CO.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

30813

BANKING

Bank of Baroda Ld.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar
(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)

Capital Subscribed	Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up	Rs. 30,00,000
Reserve Fund	Rs. 23,00,000

HEAD OFFICE.
MANDVI, BARODA.
BRANCHES:
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mehsana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan, Sidhpur, Amreli, Kalol, Dwarka, Kadi and Kadjan.
DIRECTORS:
Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E., (Chairman)
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda.)
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad.)
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M. A., LL.B.
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M. A. (Agent), The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda.
R. B Govindbhai Mathibhai Desai. Naib Dewan, Baroda.
Nawroji B. Saklatwala, C.I.E., (Tata Sons, Ltd., Bombay.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2 1/2 per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30th June and at 2 per cent from 1s July to 31st December and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on term to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock, at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 3 3/4 per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4 per cent., by transfers from Savings Bank accounts subject to three months' notice of withdrawal. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE.
General Manager.

Allahabad Bank Ltd.

Established 1865.
Affiliated to the P. and O. Banking Corporation, Limited.

Authorised and Subscribed Capital	Rs. 40,00,000
Capital called up	Rs. 35,50,000
Reserve Fund	Rs. 44,50,000

HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.
BRANCHES AND SUB-AGENCIES.
Allahabad, Allahabad City, Amritsar, Aminabad Park, Bareilly, Benares, Bombay, Cawnpore City, Cawnpore, Chandausi, Dehra Dun, Delhi, Etawah, Fyzabad, Gorakhpur, Hapur, Hathras, Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Lahore, Lucknow, Lucknow City, Lyallpur, Meerut, Moradabad, Mussoorie, Muttra, Nagpur, Naini Tal, Patna, Rae Bareli, Raipur, Rangoon, Shahjahanpur and Sitapur.
CORRESPONDENTS.
In all the principal towns throughout India.
LONDON BANKERS.
The P. and O. Banking Corpn. Ltd.
The National Provincial Bank Ltd.
Banking business of every description transacted.
Copy of rules may be had on application to Head Office or to any of the Branches.
PASSENGER LETTERS OF CREDIT are obtainable which can be cashed on BOARD any vessel of the P. and O. S. N. Co., the B. I. S. N. Co. (Home Line) or the Orient Line.

Allahabad Bank Building,
Apollo Street,
Bombay.

Bank of India, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882).
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES: Bandra, Calcutta and Ahmedabad.
LONDON AGENTS.
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 82,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance Rs 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened which can be ascertained on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

BANKING

Imperial Bank of India

Constituted under the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920.
BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL	Rs. 11,25,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	,, 5,62,50,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 5,17,50,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	,, 5,62,50,000

LOCAL HEAD OFFICES:
Calcutta. Bombay. Madras.
LOCAL BRANCHES.
Byculla Branch—Bellasis Road.
Mandvi Branch—Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road Branch—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.
LONDON OFFICE.—22, Old Broad Street, London, E. C. 2.
BRANCHES THROUGHOUT INDIA AND BURMA.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Opened free of charge.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Received at interest.
SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed.
GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES—Received for Safe Custody, Purchases and Sales effected, Interest and Dividends collected and credited to account or remitted in accordance with instructions. The purchase and sale of Government Securities undertaken at all Branches for the public generally.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS—Granted and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.
Rates, Copies of Rules, Powers of Attorney, etc., may be had on application at any of the Local Head Offices or Branches of the Bank.

SAKLATVALA Election Fund :

Opposition from "Official" Labourism, quiet slipping—out of supporters to join the men with money and jobs,—union of Reaction to win Battersea out of Indian representation,—all combine to make

Battersea the Vital Indian Issue in England

Saklatvala's party is pressed for funds, and the special needs of the Battersea contest should be appreciated and met FROM INDIA. The fight is between Imperialism, open or Labour variety and Indian freedom; and Indian advocacy in Parliament.

Subscribe at once to a special fund started by Friends of the M. P. and which receives the approval and support of Tom Mann, J. Connell (author of the Red Flag), Bernard Houghton and other friends of India.

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Draksha-Asava

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That Acts At Once

Why Remain
Fatigued and Depressed?
Why not try from to-day?

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Draksha-Asava

The Well-known
Body and Brain Refresher

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Pharmaceutical Works Ltd.
Sayani Road - - - BOMBAY 14
Selling Depot: Old Bhatia Mahajanwadi, Kalbadevi - - - - BOMBAY 2

1 lb. As. 13, 1 lb. Rs. 1-8, 1½ lb. Rs. 2

AMUSEMENTS.

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TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 P.M.
THE BANVARD MUSICAL COMEDY CO.
PRESENTS
THE BLACK BOTTOM REVUE

EMPIRE THEATRE
6-30, 8-15 and 10 P.M.
REX BEACH
has given the screen his most enthralling story of a gorgeous girl dazzled by the glamor of wealth and whirlwind romance in
THE AUCTION BLOCK
FEATURING
CHARLES RAY
AND
ELEANOR BOARDMAN
ALSO SHOWING
PATHE SUPER GAZETTE

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TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 & 10 P.M.
A PICTURE THAT STANDS ALONE!
CARL LAEMMLE'S
THE PHANTOM OF THE OPERA
WITH
LON CHANEY
MARY PHILBIN
NORMAN KERRY
AND A CAST OF 5,000
Like some weird musician, it plays upon the fears, the sympathies, the passions of all who sit before it.
There is breath-taking romance and adventure, every inch of the way.

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PRESENT AT
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 & 10 P.M.
A Comedy Drama with an Oriental Setting
LEATRICE JOY
IN
EVE'S LEAVES
A Story thoroughly human—
A Picture with a laugh in every scene
Come and see the amazing climax.
A Production de Luxe.

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A REGULAR TREAT
OF
INDIAN MUSIC
TWO CONCERTS
BY
MISS LAXMIBAI
THE DISTINGUISHED STAR OF BARODA STATE
See the Scholarly display of Indian Music.
On Saturday, 28th July, at 9-30 p.m. and Sunday, 29th July, at 5-30 p.m.
Admission Rs. 4-8, 3-6, 2-4, 1-12, As. 9. including tax.
Booking commenced at the Theatre.

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World Cotton Situation

NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL & BOMBAY MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

SOLD OUT MARKET—REPORTS OF RAINS IN TEXAS SUDDENLY DECLINED ON LONG LIQUIDATION—FUTURES 10 TO 14 POINTS LOWER.

New York, July 24.

The New York futures market ruled steady owing to sold out condition and scattered buying resulted in an improvement of 17 to '8 points as a result of first hours trading. The general idea is now shaped for a Bearish Bureau Report on the 8th Proximo and buyers are holding aloof. The market ruled steady but later on suddenly declined on long liquidation stimulated by reports of beneficial rains in West Texas and closed at a decline of 10 to 14 points. It is certain that the rerent weather has considerably improved the crop outlook and has diminished all hopes of higher prieges which were so confidentally expected some three weeks ago. It is a question whether the present improved crop-outlook is discounted when read in recent decline in prices. We believe all bearish factors are mostly discounted and with a sold out market we can not butprefer purchases.

N. Y. Spot Cotton prices declined 10 points to 21.95c.

The New Orleans futures market was irregular and closed at a rise of 9 points for the near position while distant month closed 7 points lower. Spot Cotton prices declined 6 points to 20.70c.

PRIVATE CABLES:—

Messrs. Langley and Co. have received the following cables from New York:—

October Highed—20.95 plus 18. Lowest 20.67—.10.

Recent decline caused mainly by anticipation bearish Bureau report precipitating general liquidation and short selling. Consider market sold out and drop improvement over-discounted. Advise purchases.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables from New York:—

January highest—20.67 (10-51 a.m.) lowest 20.38 (2-45 p.m.).

Market declined on long liquidation owing to rains in Texas.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugars' New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 24th Inst. as under:—

"Additional beneficial rains in Western Texas. Outlook is generally better".

NEW YORK COTTON

	New York, July 24.
October	20.67—10
December	20.46—13
January	20.38—12
March	20.31—14
May	20.20—10
Middling Spot	2095—10

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

	New Yorw, July 24.
July	20.47—09
October	20.09—07
Middling Spot	20.70—06

NEW YORK.

New York, 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

October	20.91
January	20.64
March	20.56
New Yorw, Noon Call.	
October	20.81
January	20.54
March	20.45
New Orleans, 9.30 a.m.—	
July	20.62
October	20.32
January	20.20

NEW YORK COTTON—DAILY STATISTICS.

New Yorw, July 24.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports 4,000 Bales.

Day's Exports to Great Britain Nil Bales.

Day's Exports to the Continent Nil Bales.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F. P. Bales	1927-28	1926-27
Receipts to date	24-7-28 8377000	13036000
" Yesterday	do 4000	7000
Exports to date	do 739800	11143000
Stock at Ports	20-7-28 694000	993000
" Interior Towns	do 356000	390000
" Liverpool	20-7-28 789000	1224000
Visible Supply	20-7-28 2448000	3551000
Quantity in Sight	do 14238000	19123000

READY COTTON SALES.

100 Forbes & Co Bengal 307
100 G. G. Kesha.. Sanabad 335
100 Virjee Ludha.. Sawjin 375.
100 Gill & Co.. Sailu 350.
100 Perstal & Co.. Mythia 290.
100 Ralli Bros Limbdi. 364
100 DO Wadhwan 367.
100 G. G. Kesha Dholera 363
100 Gokuldas Dossa Vankaner 361
200 A Damodar Bengal 302/303

LIVERPOOL

ABSENCE OF SELLERS—SCATTERED BUYING—FUTURES 6 TO 4 POINTS HIGHER—SALES 7,000 BALES.

Liverpool, July 24.

The Liverpool futures market opened steady at a decline of 1point and ruled steady on account of absence of sellers. There was scattered buying and prices improved and closed steady at a rise of 6 to 4 points. Spot prices rose 8 points to 11.58 d. per lb. and good trade demand resulted in sales of 7,000 bales.

Empire futures improved 7 points and Egyptian futures closed steady at a rise of 20 to 24 points.

PRIVATE CABLES:—

Messrs. Breul and Co. have received the following cable dated 24th Inst. from their Liverpool friends Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson:

"Feeling rather bearish owing favourable weather and bad trade everywhere. However weak longs well liquidated, and appreciable short interest; all depends on weather, but market is likely to respond quickly to any bullish factor".

Messrs. Dreman and Co. have received the following cables from their Liverpool friends dated 24th Inst:—

(1) "Undertone is better, there are more buyers thann sellers".

(2) "Liquidation about finished, reaction probable".

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co. have received the following cables from their Liverpool friends:—

9-30 a.m:—"Light rains East Belt.

WEATHER OVER COTTON-BELT.

Liverpool, July 23, 9 a.m.

Messrs T. Smith & Co. have received the following cable:—

"Light rains in Texas, East Belt generally fair balance Entire Belt partly cloudy."

Vicksburg (mississippi) Shrevepart (Lanisiana) and East Texas".

10-45 p.m:—"Think it advisable to buy until after Bureau, which now expected bearish although market looks sold out".

LIVERPOOL COTTON:

	Liverpool,	July 24.
July	11.09	11.14+06
August		11.07+04
September		11.02+05
October	10.88	10.94+05
November		10.84+05
December		10.83+05
January	10.79	10.83+04
February		10.83+04
March	10.78	10.83+04
April		10.83+04
May	10.79	10.83+04
June		10.80+05
July		1077+05
Middling Spot		11.58+08

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

	Liverpool, July 24.
Sales at Liverpool	7,000 Bales.
Sales on Speculation	2,200 "
Sales of East Indian Cotton	Nil.

INDIAN COTTON.

	Liverpool, July 24.
Scinde, Fully Good	8.10
" Fine	8.35
" Superfine	8.60
Bengal, Good	7.85
" Fully Good	8.70
" Fine	8.35
Oomra, Good	8.40
" Fully Good	8.70
" Superfine	10.05
" Fine	9.00
Broach, Fully Good	9.55
" Fine	9.80

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

	Liverpool, July 24.
July	18.35+20
August	18.35+20
September	18.70+20
October	18.85+25
November	18.85+20
December	18.98+20
January	18.95+24
February	18.95+24
March	19.06+23
April	19.06+23
May	19.08+24
June	19.08+24
July	19.08+24
Sakellaridis, F. G. F. Spot	18.95+05

BOMBAY.

LONG LIQUIDATION—EASIER LIVERPOOL OPENING—CLOSED EASY.

Bombay, July 25.

Following a further decline in New York futures the local market opened at Rs. 396|8 for Broach Apl|May delivery and after improving to Rs. 397|8 prices ruled easy. Liverpool opened easy at a decline of 17 points and prices at 4-30 p.m. were as under:—

Broach July	Aug	372	0 0
Broach Apl	May	395	0 0
Oomra Dec	Jan	364	4 0
Bengal Dec	Jan	331	4 0

To-day's Clearing Rates:—
Broach July|Aug 373—26 days.
Broach Apl|May 397—299 days.
Oomra July 357—expired.
Oomra Dec|Jan 366—179 days.
Bengal July 303—expired.
Bengal Dec|Jan. 333—179 days.

SEWRI MARKET.

Bombay, July 25.

The forward market opened for Broach A./M. at Rs. 395 and after declining to Rs. 394 recovered somewhat on better Liverpool which was said 9 points lower. Rates at 6-30 p.m. were as under:—

Broach J./A. 372.
Broach A./M. 395|4.
Oomra D./J. 364.
Bengal D./J. 321.

TENDERS.

Bombay, July 25.	To-day	Total.
Broach	600	6,800
Bengal	100	1,900
Oomra	600	1,900

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 25.	
July	237.90—2.40
Oct.	239.50—3,20
January	239.00—3.50

DAILY ROOM RATE

Bombay, July 25.

Bengal 321 D. J.
Broach 395 A. M.
Broach 372 J. A.
Umra 365 D. J.

SPOT RATES.

Bengal	317	310	303	295
S. P.	315	308	301	293
Rajputana	317	310	303	295
Broach	389	384	374	367
S. D.	384	379	372	365
P. A.	397	392	385	377
K. V.	380	375	370	363
Dhulera	377	372	367	360
Kalagin	375	372	367	360
Cutch	...	380	375	368
Surat	434	429	424	419
Rajpipla	430	425	420	415
Navsari	454	449	444	439
Umra No 3	371	364	357	347
C. P. No. 1	393	386	379	369
C. P. No 2	382	375	368	358
Khandesh				
Muthia				
Southern	376	371	364	357
Comptah	...	391	381	371

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, July 25.		
Wheat	2,905	cwts.
Linsed	914	"
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	468	"
Gingellyseeds	497	"
Poppyseed	9	"
Groundnuts	6,313	"
Castorseed	2,353	"
Rice	19,826	"
Myrabolams	1,140	"
Cottonseed	6,350	"
Mowraseed	811	"
Gram	888	"
Joowar	12,977	"
Barley	1,024	"
Bajree	3,051	"
Coal	133	tons.

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, July 24.	
Demand Bills	485.62

LONDON SILVER.

London, July 24.

Silver—China Small Seller. Absence of support market is idle.

Spot	27-5 16
Forward	27-5 16

LONDON GOLD.

London, July 24.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz. £4:4:10-1/2

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, July 24.

Interest, Day to day Loans	3-5/8 c.
Interest 7 Days' Market Loans	3-1/2 p.c.
Bank Bills, 3 months	4-1/16 p.c.
Bank Bills, 6 months	4-1/4 p.c.
Fine Tranma Bills, 3 months	4-3/4 p.c.
Fine Trama Bills, 6 months	5-1/4 p.c.

BULLION MARKET

(The Bombay Bullion Broker's Association, Ltd.).

Bombay, July 25.

GOLD.

Ready	21	8	0
1 Sawan	21	8	0
2 Sawan	21	8	6
National City	21	9	0
N. Manordas	21	8	6
N. Motilall	21	8	0

SILVER.

London Ready	27	5	0
London Forward	27	5	0
America Cent.	59	11	0
China Opening	2	8	7
China Closing	2	8	7
Ready	62	9	0

1 Sawan Opening 62-8; Highest 62-8; Lowest 62-5; Nov. 62-6.
Tejimundi 9.
2 Sawan Opening 62-8; Highest 62-8; Lowest 62-5; Nov. 62-6.
Tejimundi 1|4.

Tone of Silver.—Quiet. China was a seller at higher rate. Nothing doing. Market quiet and idle.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, July 25.

B. C. Rate T. T. 1/5-27/32, D. D. 1/5-7/8.
London—
Banks Selling T. T. 1/5-7/8 cash.
Banks Selling D. D. 1/5-29/32.
Banks Selling T. T. 1/5-7/8 July-Aug.
Banks Selling T. T. 1/5-29/32 Sept.
Banks Buying T. T. 1/5-29/32.
Banks Buying D. D. 1/5-15/16.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6-5/32 July-Aug.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6-3/16 Sept.
New York—
B. C. T T 277.
Banks Selling T T 276-1|2.
Banks Buying T T 275-1|2.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 269-1/2.
Paris—
Banks Selling D.D. 922.
Banks Buying D. D. 934.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 950.
Japan—
Banks Selling T T 126-1|4.
Banks Buying 60 Days 128 1-4
Hongkong—
Banks Selling D D 139 1 2
Shanghai—
Banks Selling D D 183
Singapore—
Banks Selling D D 156
Java—
Banks Selling D D 90-1|4.

CROSS RATES:—

New York-London 4.86 24th instant.
Shanghai-London 2|8 7|16 25th instant.
London-Japan 1|10 1|2 24th instant.
London-Paris 124.15 24th instant.
London-Belgium 34.90 24th instant.
London|Switzerland 25.24 24th instant.
London-Italy 92.85 24th instant.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.
Gold £4-4-10 1-2 24th instant, £4-4-10 1-2 23rd instant.
Silver London Ready 27 5-16 24th inst., 27 7-16 23rd instant.
Silver London Forward 27 5-16, 24th instant, 27 9-16 23rd instant.
Silver New York Ready 59 11-16, 24th instant, 59 1-16 23rd instant.
London Discounts 3 Mos. 4 1-16 per cent. 24th instant, 4 1-32 per cent. 23rd instant.
London Discounts 6 Mos. 4 1-4 per cent. 24th instant, 4 1-4 per cent.
Imperial Bank Rate 5 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4 1-2 per cent.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 3 per cent.
3 Mos. 2 1-2 per cent.
6 Mos. 3 1-2 per cent.
12 Mos. 4 1-4 per cent
Tone:—Easy.

THE SEEDS TRADING ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, July 25.

Castorseeds Delivery September Opening Rs. 51; Highest Rs. 51|1; Lowest Rs. 50|10; Closing Rs. 50|11.

Castorseeds May Delivery Opening Rs. 49|10; Highest Rs. 49|11, Lowest Rs. 49|5|6; Closing Rs. 49|6.

Cottonseeds Delivery January Opening Rs. 4 9 7 1-2; Closing Rs. 4|9|6.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery February Opening Rs. 56-14; Closing Rs. 56|11.

PUNJAB PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

(The Sri Krishna Bombay Trading Co. Ltd.)

Muktsar, July 23.

Wheat Ready 4|10, 5
Wheat Assuj 4|12|3
Gram Ready 4, 3|14
Gram Bhadon 4|1|6
Gram Assuj 4|2|6
Barley Ready 3|4
Barley Assuj 3|6
Rapeseed Bhadon 7|10
Cottonseeds Maghar 3|8|9

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, July 24.	
T.T. Berlin on London	20.36-1/8
T.T. Amsterdam on London	12.08
T.T. Brussels on London	34.91
T.T. Madrid on London	Unquoted.
T.T. Milan on London	92.85
T.T. Berne on London	25.25
T.T. Paris on London	124.18
T.T. Paris London on Prague	164.00

STOCKS AND SHARES.

TRAM SHARES DECLINE ON LIQUIDATION

TATA IRONS STEADY ON BULL SUPPORT.

Bombay, July 25.

Cotton mill shares opened at about unchanged prices and ruled easy on nervous long-liquidation owing to no prospect of early end of the mill strike. Tata Iron shares are keeping somewhat steady owing to bull support. Bombay Burmah shares opened steady but ruled quiet. Tata Hydros were easy. Cement shares ruled easy on scattered liquidation. The recent improvements in Bombay Steams and Scindia was also partially lost to-day. Tram shares ruled easy on considerable unloading causing a sharp break. This concern is not affected by present Labour unrest yet bull have no hope for higher prices.

COTTON.

COTTON MILLS.

Bombay, July 25.

Paid up.		Closing Rates. Rs. a. p.
100	Ahmed. Advance	380 0 0
50	Apollo	7 0 0
500	Bombay Cotton	300 0 0
2200	Bombay Dyeing	883 12 0
200	Fazulbhoy	856 4 0
250	Century	406 14 0
100	Colaba Land	180 0 0
500	Central India Pref	486 4 0
100	Coorla	160 0 0
100	Crescent	156 4 0
250	Currim	190 0 0
500	David	240 0 0
250	Dawn	580 0 0
200	Edward Sassoon	96 4 0
10	E. D. Sassoon	0 12 6
100	Elphinstone	14 0 0
50	Finlay	125 0 0
500	F. Petit	335 0 0
100	Globe	20 0 0
100	Gokak	124 8 0
100	Inidan Bleaching	288 2 0
25	Cantral India	507 8 0
100	Indore Malwa	382 8 0
250	Jamshed Mfg.	37 8 0
50	Kastoorchand	16 1 0
100	Khatau	95 0 0
100	Kohinoor	240 10 0
100	Laxmi Cotton	1735 0 0
100	Madhavrai Scd.	8 0 0
100	Madhowji	75 0 0
100	Manekji Petit	1500 0 0
100	Meyer Sassoon	80 0 0
100	Morarji	1610 0 0
200	New Great	256 4 0
100	New City	120 0 0
200	Pearls	558 12 0
250	Simplex	122 8 0
100	Sholapur	6600 0 0
50	Swan	125 0 0
250	Swadeshi	480 0 0
500	Tata Mill	60 0 0
500	Vishnu Cotton	2715 0 0

BANKS.

500	Imperial X.D.	1460	0 0
50	India	96	4 0
£5	Eastern	93	8 0
£12-1|2	National Bank	£52-1|2	

RAILWAYS.

500	Ah. Prantej	915	0 0
100	Amritsar Patti	138	0 0
100	Cen Prov. Rly. x.d.	101	8 0
100	Dhond Baramati	101	0 0
100	Guzerat Rly.	91	0 0
100	Hoshiarpur	97	8 0
100	Khulna Bagirhaut Rly.	95	0 0
90	Mandhra Bhon	77	0 0
100	Sara Sirajgunj	97	0 0
100	Sialkote	102	0 0
100	Sindh Lt. Rly.	140	0 0
100	Upper Sindh	88	8 0
500	Tapti Valley	722	8 0

MISCELLANEOUS.

100	Ahmedabad Electric	143	0 0
100	Andhra Valley	715	0 0
100	Alcock	373	12 0
125	B. Burma	727	8 0
125	B. Burma No 1	283	12 0
10	Br. India Insurance	7	4 0
50	Tramway Pref.	70	0 0
250	Bombay Steam	288	2 0
50	Bombay Telephone X.D.	53	8 0
10	Bundi Cement	24	8 0
100	Indian Cement	365	10 0
100	United Cement	101	8 0
10	Central India Mining	15	0 0
£1	Eastern Chemical Ord.	4	8 0
sh. 2	do. do. Defd.	1	4 0
100	Katni Ordinary	264	6 0
100	Katni Deferred	950	0 0
25	New India Insur.	21	4 0
10	Punjab P. Cement Ord.	16	6 0
10	Punjab P. Cement Pref.	13	8 0
50	Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mills	88	0 0
10	Shivrajpur	31	12 0
15	Scindia Steam	14	12 0
75	Tata Iron Deferred	283	12 0
900	Tata Iron Deferred	283	12 0
90	Tata Iron 1st Pref.	139	8 0
100	Tata Iron 2nd Pref.	92	8 0
100	Tata Hydro	1076	4 0
100	Tata Oil	32	0 0
100	Tata Power Ord.	518	12 0
1000	Tata Power Pref.	917	8 0
	Tata Iron Ordy.	77	4 0

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, July 25.

3 months discounts 4 1-16 per cent.
6 months discounts 4-1|4 per cent.
Bank of England rate 4-1/2 per cent.
Money Call 2-3|4 per cent.
One month 3 per cent.
Three months 3 per cent.
Six months 3-1-2 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Easy.
Imperial Bank of India rate 5 per cent.

SECURITIES

Bombay, July 25.

3 1|2 per cent. Rupee Paper Rs. 75|1.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 94.
4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 93-10.
4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 87|4.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 100|6.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 100|14.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 102|2.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 106|4.
5-1/2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 105|6.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 102|14.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 103|15.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 105|6.
6-1/2 per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 110|14.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 85
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 84|4.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 84|4.
6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 111.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs 101|2.
Forward Rates.—2nd August sett
3 1|2 per cent. Rupee Paper Rs. 75|1|0, 1945-55 Rs. 106-4-0.
Tone of Market:—Quiet and Dull.

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

	Ready Red leafy.	Ready Average.
Bengal Superfine	330	..
Bengal Fine	320	310
Bengal F. G.	305	300
Sindh-Punjab Fine	325	310
Sindh-Punjab F. G.	305	300
Wardha-Hingt. Fine	370	360
Nagpur Fine	365|70	360
Yeotmal Fine	365	355
Arvi Fine	365	360
Amraoti Fine	355	330
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	350	330
Mulkapur Fine	340	315|20
Khandesh Fine	325	310
Muthia	..	230
Muthia F. G.	..	..
Nanded|Purna F.G.G.S	340	310
Purna F.G.G.S.	320	300|5
Parbhani|Sailu F.G.G.S.	..	315
Indore|Ujjain Fine	335|40	310
Burwah Samvad Fine	330	..
Surat Fine	430	..
Broach Fine	380	..
Broach F.G.	..	..
Westerns M.G.	360	..
Cambodia	435	..
Miraj|Sangli	375	..
Compta Good	380	..
Dhollera	....	..
Kadi|Viramgam	..	..

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales		This year.	Since 1st Sept. Last year.
Khandesh	179	396,129	314,083
Central India	96	298,185	306,311
Barsi and Nagar	114	318,546	202,771
Hyderabad-Gaorani		118,290	68,913
Berar	101	727,304	571,497
Central Provinces	323	307,403	228,926
Total Oomras	813	2,075,857	1,692,501
Dholera	176	370,419	208,689
N. W. Provinces		64,757	58,271
Rajputana		55,140	60,555
Sind-Punjab	176	136,856	116,781
Broach		269,198	238,703
Coompta & Dharwar	73	140,717	133,354
Westerns-Northerns	39	50,911	69,199
Coconada		7	407
Tinnevelly & Cambodia		35,502	30,232
Persian		5,154	4,586
American		102,573	364,438
Egyptian & African	1,510	75,719	85,054
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	275	678	
Total	2,787	3,383,085	3,072,448

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full pressed Bales.	25-7-28	1st Sept. to 19th July. This year.	Last year.
Europe	2,741	747,677	371,429
Japan & China	1,550	1,229,882	1,443,171
Coast Ports	216	26,343	23,489
Up country by Rail		32,834	145,281
Afloat in harbour for Europe			
China and Japan		47,570	7,375
Total	4,507	2,144,306	1,990,745

INDIAN DAILY WEATHER REPORT

FOR THE 24TH JULY 1928.

The following is the summary of observations recorded at 8 hours Tuesday the 24th July 1928, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Bay depression has developed into a storm with centre this morning near Lat. 19 deg. N. Long. 90 deg. E. It is likely to move in a westerly or north-westerly direction. The monsoon continues active in Burma, Orissa and the north Madras coast, has been vigorous in the Punjab and Rajputana and has extended in the United Provinces and the central parts of the country.

Forecast—An increase of rain in south-west Bengal, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, the Central Provinces and Gujarat and an extension along the frontier.

Burma.—Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, and local in Upper Burma; Kyaukpyu has had 4.7", Amherst 3.4", Akyab 2.5", Bassein 1.8", Toungoo 1.8", and Diamond Island 1.6". Skies are heavily clouded.

Nohtheast India including Orissa.—Rain has fallen nearly generally in Orissa, locally in Bengal and at a few stations in Assam; Narayanganj has had 1.9", Cuttack 1.1", Cherrapunji 1.0", Sibsagar 0.6" and Chittagong 0.4". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is in defect in southwest Assam, north-east Bengal and north Bihar. Maximum temperature was above normal in Asam.

The United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces.—There has been nearly general rain in the United Provinces, Central India West and the Central Provinces West, and local rain in the Central Provinces East; Bareilly has had 4.1", Pachmarni 2.8", Allahabad 1.9", Kanker 1.1", Babraich 0.7", Neemuch 0.5", Indore 0.3" and Khandwa, Saugor and Seoni 0.2" each. Skies are moderately clouded to the east United Provinces and the southwest of the Central Provinces, and heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is locally in defect in the south of the Central Provinces. The highest temperature in the division yesterday was 100 deg. at Agra.

Northwest India.—Rainfall has been nearly general in Rajputana and local in the Punjab and Gujarat, while a few falls have occurred in Kashmir and the North-West Frontier Province Lyallpur has had 3.8" Lahore 2.8" Khushab 3.3", Mount Abu 6.3", Bikaner 2.2", Rawalpindi 1.5" Kotah 1.5", Udaipur 1.4", Dalhousie 1.3", Sialkot 1.0", Ajmer 0.8", Dwarka 0.7", Delhi 0.4", Ahmedabad 0.7", Simla 0.4", and Sonamarg 0.4". Skies are heavily clouded except in Baluchistan, upper Sind and the adjacent parts of the Punjab where they are clear. Humidity is in excess in the Punjab and east and north Rajputana, and in defect in Baluchistan. Maximum temperature was above normal in the North-West Frontier Province and below it in the Punjab East and North; the minimum was lower than usual in the Punjab and Rajputana. Jacobabad recorded the highest maximum temperature of 113 deg. yesterday afternoon.

The Peninsula.—Nearly general rain has fallen in the Konkan and the Madras Coast North, and local rain in the Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad South, Mysore and the Madras Deccan, while a few falls have occurred in Malabar; Belgaum has had 1.4", Marmagao 0.8", Bombay 0.6", Cocanada 0.6", Vizagapatam 0.4", and Poona, Hyderabad (Dn.), Mercara, Mangalore and Kurnool 0.2" each. Skies are overcast except in Hyderabad and southeast Madras where they are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is in defect in the southeast of the division. Maximum temperature was below normal on the North Madras Coast. The highest temperature in the division yesterday was 100 deg. at Madras.

INDIAN DAILY WEATHER REPORT

Bombay, July 25.

General Remarks:—The monsoon is strengthening the central parts of the country and some heavy falls are reported from Central India. It has temporarily weakened in the Punjab and Rajputana. Rainfall has been nearly general in the United Provinces, the Konkan and Hyderabad North, and local in Central India West, the Central Provinces, Gujarat and the Madras Coast North, while a few falls have occurred in the Punjab South-west, Baluchistan, the Bombay Deccan and Malabar. Skies are clear in Baluchistan and Upper Sind, lightly to moderately clouded in the Punjab, and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. The air is drier than usual in the southeast of the Peninsula. Temperatures were below normal in the Punjab. The highest temperature recorded yesterday was 104 deg. at Jacobabad.

Forecast.—An increase in the Central Provinces, Berar and the Bombay Deccan.

RAINFALL RECORDED AT 8-HRS.

Station.	RAINFALL Past 24 hours.
Allahabad	0.06"
Cawnpore	0.23"
Jhansi	0.28"
Agra	0.47"
Mainpuri	2.00"
Lahore	0.01"
Mount Abu	0.02"
Veraval	0.02"
Surat	0.68"
Bhavnagar	0.28"
Ahmedabad	0.12"
Indore	1.33"
Akola	0.10"
Amraoti	0.06"
Khandwa	3.00"
Hoshangabad	0.60"
Jubbulpore	0.96"
Raipur	0.02"
Chanda	1.06"
Ratnagiri	1.52"
Marmugao	0.91"
Malegaon	0.06"
Poona	0.09"
Belgaum	0.41"
Aurangabad	0.12"
Nizamabad	0.60"
Mangalore	0.33"
Calicut	0.02"
Cochin	0.06"
Madras	0.03"
Masulipatam	0.03"
Cocanada	0.42"

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 25th July 1928:

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 8 a.m. 29.671 inches (.009 below normal.)

Barometer (corrected at 4 p.m. (previous day) .616 inches (.002 below normal.)

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours .002.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 80.9 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 78.0 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 84.2 degrees (0.8 below normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 76.7 degrees (0.6 above normal).

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 87 per cent.

Relative humidity at 4 p.m. (previous day) 81 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. w.s.w.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 22 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 257 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 43 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10) 10 miles per hour.

Rainfall in 24 hours 0.51 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 29.49 inches.

Total rain during the year 57.21 inches

Weather Remarks: Squally.

SEA-BORNE TRADE OF ADEN.

The number of merchant vessels over 200 tons that used the Port in May 1928 was 112 as compared with 102 in the corresponding month last year, and the total tonnage was 461,000 as compared with 431,000.

Excluding coal, salt, fuel oil, military and naval stores and transhipment cargo, the total tonnage of Imports in the month was 8,900 and of exports 6,300 as compared with 10,000 and 6,700 respectively for the corresponding month last year.

The total value of Imports excluding Government stores was Rs. 68,14,000/- as compared with Rs. 80,50,000/- for May 1927, and of Exports Rs. 52,30,000/- as compared with Rs. 60,52,000/-.

The total value of both Imports and exports together was Rs. 120,44,000/- as compared with Rs. 141,02,000/- for the corresponding month last year.

Imports during the month were above those for May 1927 in the case of Gums & Resins, Hides raw, Skins raw, Sugar, Twist, & Yarn and Tobacco manufactured; and below in the case of coffee, Grain, Pulse & Flour, Hardware, Seeds, Piece goods grey, white and printed or dyed, Tobacco unmanufactured and Treasure private.

Exports were avove those for May 1927. in the case of Gums & Resins, Hides raw, Seeds, Skins raw, Twist & Yarn and tobacco unmanufactured and manufactured; and below in the case of Coffee, Grain Pulse & Flour, Hardware, Sugar, Piece-goods grey, white and printed or dyed and treasure private.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, July 24.

Cottonseed, Bombay, ton. £9:6:0 July/Aug. S'ment. Sellers.

Castorseed, Bombay ton. £17:13:9 July/Aug. S'ment. Sellers.

Rapeseed Toria, Bombay, ton. £18:18:9 July/Aug. S'ment. Sellers.

LINSEED.

London, July 24.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton £17:15:0 Aug/Aug S'ment. Sellers.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton. £17:15:0 Aug/Sept. S'ment. Sellers.

Linseed, La Plata, C.I.F., ton. £15:10:0 July/Aug. S'ment. Paid.

Linseed, Bombay, £18:5:0 July/Aug. S'ment. Quoted.

WEEKLY BULLION REVIEW.

Bombay, July 25.

(MESSRS. DEVKARAN NANJEE.)

Our Silver market shows a net advance of Rs. 0-4 since we wrote our last Review. In the early part of the week, the market remained quiet and featureless and declined in the middle on the news of a large shipment from London, but later sharply advanced on heavy short covering and option-dealers buying in consequence of a sudden rise in Shanghai Exchange. The premium for ready Silver over the first settlement has narrowed to six annas owing to good arrivals of stock from London. The market partially declined at the close on profit-taking and Bear-operators selling. The highest price touched during the week was Rs.J 62/15 for the first settlement on the 23rd instant and the lowest Rs. 61-12 on the 21st inst., the range for the week being Rs. 1-3. T.T. Shanghai on London is 0-1/2 higher than the last week. The sudden rise in the Chinese Exchange may be attributed to disquieting political situation in that quarter. The highest price was 2-8 5/8 on the 23rd instant and the lowest 2-7 7/8 on the 21st instant.

The London price is 0 5/16 higher. The market was quiet and steady with India and China being moderate buyers while America generally a seller. The New York price is 59 5/8 cents i.e. 0-5/8 higher than the last week's closing. The highest price was 59 5/8 cents on the 23rd instant and the lowest 58 5/8 cents on the 20th instant.

The price for Gold are almost the same. Yesterday's closing rates were Rs. 21-7-6 for ready, Rs. 21-8/0 for the first settlement and Rs. 21/8/3 for the second settlement. London price remains about unchanged at £4-4-10 1/2.

The recent rise in Silver, this week, is mostly due to the sudden rise in the Shanghai Exchange owing to fresh troubles being revived in that country. We still remain in favour of keeping long position in Silver round Rs. 62 or lower.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET

London, July 24.

Java Sugar. Fine White Dutch Standard, No. 25, C. & F. Calcutta.

Jan/March, per cwt.	A...	12/9
Oct/Dec., per cwt.	...	12/7-1/2

C. & F. Bombay.

Oct/Dec. per cwt.,	...	12/8

C. & F. Karachi,

Oct/Dec. per cwt.	...	12/8-3/4

LONDON RUBBER.

London, July 24.

Smoked Sheet Standard Lb., Spot. 0/9-1/2 Sellers.

LONDON METAL.

London, July 24.

Copper, Tngliih Best Selected	£66-1/8
Copper, Braziers,	...£76-3/4
Yellow Metal,	... £65
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands,	... £21-3/4
Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge,	£13-3/8
Tin, English Ingots	... £216-1/2

LINSEED OIL.

London, July 24.

Linseed Oil, Naked, London, cwt. 28/- August Delivery Sellers. Sept./Dec. delivery. Sel'ers.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, July 24.

Coffee, Fair Rio, (No. 7 quality), Spot,	...	16.9/16

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, July 24.

Chartered Bank of India, A. & C.	...	£32-1/8
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Register)	...	£140-1/2
P. & O. Banking Corporation		£9-1/2
National Bank	...	£54-3/4
Eastern Bank	...	£7-1/8
Funding Loan 4 p. c.	...	£90-1/4
Conversion Loan	...	£78
Indian Loan 5½ p. c.	...	£101-3/4
Rupee Paper 3½ p. c.	...	£55 1/2
Indian Stock 3 p. c. Sterling Loan	...	£61-1/2
Indian Stock 3½ p. c. Sterling Loan	...	£71-1/2
Consols	...	£55-3/4
War Loan 5 p. c.		£102
Victory Bonds 4 p. c.	...	£94-3/4

NEWS IN BRIEF

The Divisional Traffic Superintendent, Rawalpindi, N. W. Railway, wires under date to-day:—Provided no further rain falls, it is anticipated that transhipment of passengers, between Aba Khel and Pezu will be possible from the 26th of July and that through comunication will be restored by the afternoon of the 7th.—A. P.

Benares.—The Benares Municipal Board has unanimously decided to hoist the Indian National flag over the Municipal office. The Board will spend Rs. 100 on the function. —A. P.

COTTON MARKET GOSSIP

Bombay, July 25.

Evidently American professional operators have decided to depress prices. Is this move directed against American farmers or Indian operators who are credited to have large purchases of American Cotton by the way of straddle?

If the above game is against Indian operators, the U.T. force of straddle operators will soon exhaust owing to trade depression in Bharatkhand, forcing liquidation of holdings which will be absorbed by American at reduced prices.

This repression may lead to considerable buying movement of Indian Cotton Contracts, which exist as short sales in Bombay.

The recent decline in prices has unnerved the scientific forecasters, who are now expecting Broach Cotton to reach the level of Rs. 384 or, if the worst comes to the worst to Rs. 338.

THE NEXT BUREAU REPORT.

Is it a fact that the next Bureau report which is generally anticipated to be a bearish document, will prove usually wonderful resulting in a sharp rise over a cent, during few minutes?

Will the astrological forecast of a sharp rise by the end of the month prove correct unless Lady Venus will be in the trine aspect of Saturn?

PAST EXPERIENCE.

The low condition of 69.9 per cent at the end of June in the year 1923, which was followed by improving crop reports during the month of July, causing a decline in prices from 26.58 to 21.18, will be repeated this year. This lowest price was followed by a substantial rise in prices which culminated on the 28th November of that year at 36.62c. Has this historical fact any clue to future guidance?

TRADE EXPERIENCE.

One can understand the sad experience of trade during the last two years when mills hurried to store up their requirements. They are nervous to-day. Will their experience be on the reverse this year in keeping aloof? We shall wait and see.

AN "EXPERTS FORECAST!

WHAT ME SHALL COME TO IN 1928

In this connection it is worth while pointing out that a gentleman who calls himself the "world renowned cotton expert" is preparing a diary for 1929 for the use of cotton dealers in which he will "direct the coming important fluctuations" in the three markets of Bombay, Liverpool and New York.

Well, if the "expert" will prophesy the fluctuations correctly, and if the cotton world will follow his advice, it naturally presupposes the transaction (by his believers) of one side only. Then evidently there will not be the corresponding opposite side (bulls or bears). Then, as a corollary, the forward business of cotton contracts will come to a stand still!

BOMBAY-LIVERPOOL STRADDLE.

Bombay, July 25.

The easiest way to find the approximate difference of prices between Liverpool-American and Bombay-Indians is multiply American prices by Rs. 43, for example:—

Liverpool March 10.83 multiplied 43 will show 465.69 or Rs. 465/11/0. The opening rate of Broach A./M. was Rs. 396/8 hence the approximate straddle difference will be Rs. 69/3/0. The above theory will hold good at present rate of Exchange only.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, July 25.

The market has ruled steady to-day and prices are unchanged around yesterday's closing price-levels.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—

Ready Rs. 13/12 per cwt.

Transhipment Rs. 8/8 1/2 per cwt. F.B.H.

S.S. Canara Rs. 8/6 per cwt. F.B.H.

S.S. Querimba Rs. 8/6 1/2 per cwt. F.B.H.

S.S. India Rs. 8/6 per cwt. F.B.H.

Shipment June Rs. 8/6 per cwt. F.B.H.

Shipment July/Sept. Rs. 8/7 per cwt. F.B.H.

Shipment Oct.-Dec. Rs. 8/8 per cwt. F.B.H.

Jan.-March Rs. 8/10 per cwt. F.B.H.

Tone:—Steady.

THANA MUNICIPALITY

GRANT TO MARATHI LIBRARY

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, July 22.

A meeting of the General Board of the Thana Municipality was held yesterday evening in the Municipal Hall when several important items on the agenda were disposed of. Mr. Y. V. Navalkar, the new President, was in the chair.

Prof. N. K. Bhagwat moved that the grant to the Marathi Grantha Sangrahalaya be increased to Rs. 200 per annum payable by instalments of Rs. 50 per quarter as provided for in the Budget.

Mr. S. S. Kazi doubted the usefulness of the institution as its membership was restricted to a particular community.

Mr. S. M. Abhyankar retorted that the library was open to all communities and it was not true that only Hindus could become its members.

Mr Pereira was surprised that a resolution should be moved for voting a grant to library about whose existence he had no knowledge. He never heard of such an institution in Thana and did not know what useful work it was doing.

Mr. Abhyankar in support of the resolution said that the Marathi Grantha Sangrahalaya of Thana was one of the best libraries in Maharashtra. The membership of this library was open to all. Amongst the life-members, there were also a few Muhammadan gentlemen.

Mr. W. A. Rege suggested that the amount mentioned in the resolution be increased to Rs. 240 having regard to the fact that provision was made to the extent of that figure in the Budget.

The resolution as amended by Mr. Rege's suggestion was then put to vote and was carried unanimously.

MOSQUITO NUISANCE AND GOVERNMENT RESPONSIBILITY.

Then there was an interesting discussion on a letter on behalf of the residents of Kopri village, who constitute the District officers of Thana, that the Municipality should do something to stop the mosquito-nuisance. After the manner in which the Drainage scheme prepared as far back in 1913 by Sir Visveshwar Aiyya along with the Ehur scheme for the supply of water to the citizens of Thana had been put off by Government on one pretext or another, it was rather presumptuous on the part of the Government officers to ask the Municipality to stop the mosquito-nuisance when they knew it was the outcome of the want of a proper drainage. The Municipality was therefore justified in passing unanimously the following resolution moved by Mr. W. A. Rege:—

In view of the Chief Officer's report that there are several mosquito-breeding places like pits and ponds all over the town and in the absence of proper drainage, it is not feasible to look to one portion of the town only and incur expenditure thereon, with a view to benefitting the area which is outside the municipal limits. The Board hopes it would be in a position to remove the said nuisance along with others at an early date when the Ehur and Drainage schemes are sanctioned and put into force.

CALCUTTA INSURANCE, LTD,

The Burma Chief Agency of the Calcutta Insurance, Ltd. celebrated their anniversary at the Bengal Club, Rangoon, lately when Mr. K. C. Bose, Bar.-at-Law, was in the chair.

Mr. H. P. Mukherjea, Chief Agent, welcomed the guests, and in the course of his address, gave a general survey of the origin, growth and development of Insurance throughout the world, with special reference to Life Insurance in particular, indicating at the same time the part played by Life Insurance in the solution of Indian's social and economic life. He much deplored the condition of India where owing to a lamentable lack of Insurance education, and propaganda, the cause of Insurance was not progressing in a manner in which it should. He closed his interesting address with a fervent appeal to the audience to place all their insurance,—Life, Fire, Marine, Motor Car and all,—with Indian firm and Indian firms alone.

Speeches were also made by Mr. J. C. Joshi of the Central Bank of India, Mr. V. V. Giri, and Mr. S. C. Bhattacharjee, Editor, "Rangoon Mail," urging the Indians to patronise the Indian Insurance Companies. They also spoke very highly of the remarkable progress made by the Calcutta Insurance within a very short space of time.

Mr. K. C. Bose, the President, said how from an unbeliever, he gradually became a firm believer in the soundness and security of the Indian Life Offices. He urged the audience to make as much provision for their family and their old age as possible, by taking Life as well as Endowment Insurance policies. He commended the Calcutta Insurance to all saying that the affairs of this purely national institution were conducted in a clean business like way.

Paris.—The seaplane "La Fregate" is returning to France on board the cruiser to get its engine repaired.—Reuter.

"PACIFICATION" OF MOROCCO

FIGHTING CONTINUES

French troops occupied Aderbo on the 11th June. They are now engaged in works of fortification and establishment of communications. A line has already been established between Anufi and the new post thus assuring communications with the rear. No reaction has been produced among the Ait Mohand tribes inhabiting the outskirts of Oderbo. Further north the factions of the Ait Uira tribe are at war with those factions of the tribe that have made their submission. In obedience to incitement by the war chief Ben Taibi whose influence extends over the Valley of the Drent and its tributaries, they made two attacks one in the evening of the 11th on the pass of Ait Uira in the South of Kasiba and the other in the afternoon of the 12th on the heights to the North of Aderbo. They were energetically repulsed on both the points and rapidly fled abandoning their dead on the field. This defeat will not fail to have a repercussion in the zone that has not yet submitted.

—"Temps" June 16.

Our troops are now completely installed within the wall of Tiffert between Alemsid and Jebel Tiffert and have proceeded to construct lines and telephonic connections which will join with the rear our new posts the sights of which have been chosen to S. E. and S. W. of the wall.

These posts constitute observatories commanding extended views of the region in which Ben Taibi had attempted to create some agitation.

—"Temps" June 20.

Rabat June 27.—A bold group of the circle of Gurana which was seeking to re-establish contact with the forces on the confines of the Origda Territory came into collision with a strong party of brigands coming from the dissident zone of tafilalel for the purpose of pillaging the pacified tribes of Ait Bu Chenen. The combat lasted from 9 in the morning to 5 in the afternoon. The group lost one French officer, one deputy officer and many native soldiers.

—"Populaire" June 28.

BARDOLI AND PARSIS

To The Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—The "Kaiser-i-Hind", the popular organ of the Parsi community, is publishing every week a letter or two from the Parsi residents of Bardoli taluka, complaining of harrassment from the Bardoli Satyagrahis. Mr. Bharucha has put up an able defence on behalf of the Satyagrahis but it seems that nothing could satisfy the complainants. Evidently it seems that the complainants have misunderstood the Satyagrahis rather than understanding them. A Satyagrahi is out to suffer joyfully and preach the gospels for love and truth. It would be, therefore, foolish on the part of the Parsi residents of the Bardoli taluka even to think of receiving injustice at the hands of the Satyagrahis. The very foundation of the Satyagraha movement is based on Non-Violence and Truth. But for the observance of these principles the movement would have collapsed long ago. The Parsi complainants, therefore, should brush aside all imaginary fears of harrassment from the Satyagrahis. The valiant band of Satyagrahis will help and certainly not annoy them.—Yours, etc.,

R. D. BALIWALA.

Bandra, July 21.

TAKING "ILLEGAL GRATIFICATIONS"

CALCUTTA POLICE INSPECTOR AND SIX SERGEANTS DISMISSED

CALCUTTA, July 24.

A notification in the Calcutta "Gazette" announces the dismissal from the police force of Inspector F. W. Austin of the Calcutta Port Police for taking "illegal gratifications" and for granting unauthorised leave to Sub-Inspector Mahmud Syed Emani who was dismissed from the force in May. Six sergeants have also been dismissed.—A. P.

SEVEN SERGEANTS DISMISSED

Calcutta.—The New Empire wrote on Tuesday evening in conection with the recent disclosures in regard to the river police that six more sergeants have been dismissed from service with effect from yesterday. So far, one European Inspector and seven sergeants have been dismissed.

INDIAN PROVIDENT FUND COMPANY

The annual report issued by the India Provident Company of Calcutta for the period ending February, 1928, shows an increase in the Life Fund of the Company by Rs. 55,250. The amount of new business written by the Company during the period shows an increase of about 50 per cent. over that of the last year. The total amount of claims paid by the Company is Rs. 12,603. During the period under report the Directors of the Company declared a dividend of 30 per cent. on the capital paid up, free of income-tax.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
Harwood League—Cheshires v. R. A.—Cooperage, 5-30 p.m.

FRIDAY, July 27.

Harwood League—H. B. R. A. v. Derby Club—Cooperage, 5-30 p.m.
S. S. Macedonia" with mails of July 12 due at 6 a.m.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE

DEATH.

MR. KESHAVRAM RUDARJI DESAI died at Bulsar on Monday night leaving behind a large family to mourn his loss. Father of Mr. Balvantrao K. Desai, Advocate.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Gentlemen of the Common Jury summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court this Thursday morning, the 26th July 1928 at 11 o'clock (S.T.).

TENDERS FOR STERLING.

All tenders for sterling received on Wednesday the 25th July, 1928, have been rejected. £500,000 will be offered for tender on Wednesday the 1st August, 1928 on the same conditions as previously announced.

BOMBAY TEACHERS' UNION.

At a meeting of the Union to be held in the Secondary Training College Hall at 6 p.m. (S.T.) to-day (Thursday), Miss G. J. Bahadurji will read a paper on "Cultural Education."

RENT ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

A meeting of the tenants of Bendichi Galli, Nal Bazar, will be held in the Galli to-day (Thursday) the 26th instant at 9-30 to support the extension of the Bombay Rent Act.

'PRAVACHAN' AT MADHAV BAUG

There will be a "pravachan" on Jnaneshwari at Madhav Baug, Bombay, by Dada Maharaj of Satara from 7-45 to 9 a.m. for about a fortnight, commencing from to-day (Thursday).

LECTURE BY REVD. TAPASVI MYNN.

Revd. Tapasvi Mynn will lecture in English at the Hall of the Theosophical Society, (77, Apollo Street, Fort) to-day (Thursday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) on "The Realization and Power of the Thought-wave."

The lecture is open to the public, and seats will be reserved for ladies.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

The O. S. K. steamer "Indus Maru" left Colombo for Bombay on the 24th July and is due to arrive here on the 28th July in the afternoon.

The Outward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Naldera" with the mails from London of the 19th instant arrived at Port Said at 6 a.m. on the 25th instant and left there at 11 a.m. the same day.

POSTAL NOTICES.

Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per s.s. "Ellora" will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 noon on Wednesday the 1st August, 1928.

Correspondence for Mauritius, Reunion, Madagascar Ports, Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

Superscribed unregistered Mails for Italy and Austria per s.s, "Cracovia" will be closed at the General Post Office at 11 a.m. on Wednesday the 1st August, 1928.

MAYOR'S RELIEF FUND FOR CHILDREN

The following further donations, in addition to Rs. 40,537 already announced, have been promised towards the Fund:—Previously announced Rs. 40,537 The Grain Merchants' Association 500 Messrs Naranji Narsi & Co. 100 Sir Dinshaw Wacha 25. The Satkarya Seva Samaj 5 Mrs Shapurji Sorabji 101 The Bombay Coloured and Printed Piece Goods Merchants' Association 101 Total 41,369.

G. I. P. RAILWAYMEN'S UNION BOMBAY

CONSIDERATION OF AGENT'S REPLY

An extraordinary general meeting of Railway workers of the G. I. P. will be held to-day (Thursday) at 5-30 p.m. in Railway compound at Matunga when reply to the men's demands from the Agent will be discussed. Resolutions pertaining to the same will also be adopted.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay received Sardar B. M. Phadnis at Government House Ganeshkhind on Tuesday.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay and Lady Wilson gave a Dance at Government House Ganeshkhind on Tuesday.

POONA STUDENTS' DEMONSTRATION

"TIMES OF INDIA'S" WHITE LIES

Mr. K. F. Nariman has addressed the following letter to the "Times of India.":—

Sir,—I must confess that I was prepared as usual from your journal for some sort of deliberate inaccuracy or misrepresentations with regard to the Poona students' demonstration at the Council Hall on the opening day of the session. I expected that you would either underrate the numbers attending the procession or describe it as a poor show or a fiasco, but I may assure you that I was not prepared even in your journal to read such a monstrous lie and scandalous perversion of truth, as is contained in the following passage of the report of your special correspondent in your issue of 24th instant: "When His Excellency arrived, the enthusiasm of the students took a new turn and they loudly cheered the Governor and moved their hats and hands as he passed." When the actual fact is that when the Governor passed the students, numbering much more than 2,000, rung the atmosphere with loud and prolonged cries of "Shame, shame"; cries that continued nearly five minutes till the Governor's procession entered the Council Hall; cries that were even distinctly heard in the Council Chamber, and attracted the attention of number of members, as a matter of fact when after the demonstration and introduction of certain members, the students were asked to disperse, they refused to go and specially waited for the hostile demonstration against the Governor when his procession passed them; I never thought that your correspondent would be so daring as to publish such outrageous white lies with regard to an incident that took place in such broad daylight in the presence of hundreds of spectators including several police and other officers, a lie that I am sure, could be contradicted by the Governor himself who, I believe, has a better regard for truth than allowing such false propaganda to be spread to preserve the prestige.

As your journal, particularly of late, since the departure of the last editor, has become quite notorious for indulgence in such false and misleading statements with regard to all matters connected with Indian National movement, I do not take notice of them but treat them with the contempt they deserve, however in the present instance, I have hastened to send this correction, because apart from its falsity, I consider it a gross libel on patriotic and brave students who had assembled there in such large numbers, not to play the sycophants as your correspondent imagines but to express courageously their strong feelings of resentment against the present policy of Government. I hope, Mr. Editor, that you will also muster sufficient moral courage to give publicity to the letter, and thus try to convince your readers that the lying propaganda in which your journal is of late indulging, is perhaps more due to the misplaced enthusiasm of your correspondent special or ordinary and that you, as a responsible Editor, have at least greater regard for truth and desire that your subscribers should, at least as far as news is concerned, be acquainted with actual facts and they should not be beguiled and befooled by fiction produced by an imaginative correspondent.—Yours, etc.,

K. F. NARIMAN.

"STAY THE RE-ASSESSMENT"

GUARDIAN'S ADVICE TO GOVT.

LONDON, July 25.

Commenting on the Bardoli problem, the "Manchester Guardian" says that the ultimate responsibility for the imposition of the direct taxation can never safely be retained by the executive but can and should be thrown upon the Legislature. The paper expresses the opinion that the Simon Commission will have to make a new recommendation in connection with the re-assessment of land tax and pending the Commission's report, work of re-assessment should be stayed.—Reuter.

CAUSING GRIEVOUS HURT TO WIFE

TRAM DRIVER SENTENCED TO TWO YEARS' HARD LABOUR

For causing grievous hurt to his wife, Ratan Sayaji, a driver in the employ of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co. Ltd., was sentenced to two years' hard labour by the Presidency Magistrate, Third Court on Wednesday.

S. I. R. STRIKE LATEST

MADRAS, July 25.

A Trichinopoly telegram says that a light engine coming from Trichinopoly Junction collided this afternoon with a service bus near Palakkarai Station, resulting in the instantaneous death of ten persons, including a woman and two children. Three persons were injured and are lying in a critical condition. A large crowd gathered at the spot. The police who were immediately on the scene, apprehending trouble, ordered them to disperse. On the latter declining to do so, it is alleged that the police opened fire as a result of which 4 persons are said to have been injured.

The Central Labour Union, Trichinopoly, has wired to the Labour Commissioner, Madras, and Sir George Rainey, Simla, in connection with the S.I.R. strike as follows:—"Agent accepted arbitration by Labour Commissioner for increasing menials' wages and redressing running staff's grievances, but declined payment of lockout wages and absorption of surplus men after voluntary resignations. We agree arbitration on all four points and payment of duty wages. Pray intercede and issue definite instructions to Agent immediately."

Slight improvement is reported to-day from all centres in the area affected by the S.I.R. strike. Menials and gangmen at various points throughout the system are reported to have resumed work. Consequently trains got through more easily and punctually. Service on the metre gauge is still restricted to two through trains each way daily, according to the emergency rules. A passenger train near Mayavaram is reported to have been stoned to-day, the guard receiving a serious wound on the head. A case of removal of fish plates is also reported from the Erode-Trichinopoly line, but it was detected before any train passed over the line. The Agent offers a reward of Rs. 500 to any one giving information leading to the conviction of offenders throwing stones at trains and causing wilful damage to the railway line.—A. P.

MADRAS, July 25.

The police arrested last evening Manicka Doss, a labourer of Nagapatam, while returning from the Beach where a meeting to support the Railway strike was arranged but was not held owing to the Magisterial orders.

The police also searched yesterday the house of Mr. Singaravelu Chetty, Labour leader who has been arrested, and seized documents alleged to be relating to the strike.—A. P.

'MERCENARY MARY"

BANAVARD COMPANY'S SUCCESS

The Banavard Company scored their greatest success on Wednesday when they staged "Mercenary Mary" at the Excelsior Theatre. It was all rollicking fun from beginning to end, there being no dull moments. There was, besides, some very good singing by Miss Elsie Lancaster, Miss Wnifred Dalle and Mr. William Senior. Miss Elsie's singing was as delightful as her acting was charming. The leading part was taken by Miss Winifred Dalle who did it almost to perfection. Most of the fun was provided by Mr. Frank Atkinston who played the husband of "Mercenary Mary." Mr. William Senior who had a difficult part to play in a dual role, acquitted himself remarkably well.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT TO NAWAB OF BHOPAL

LEG SEVERELY FRACTURED

"New India"' New Delhi Correspondent writes:—

Private advices from Bhopal inform that His Highness the Nawab of Bhopal met with a serious accident, while playing polo a few days ago, and has severely fractured one of his legs. Doctor Ansari, who left Delhi on receipt of a telegram to attend on him, was due to return yesterday but has prolonged his stay in Bhopal. Apparently, the Nawab's condition has not yet improved and His Highness is still confined to his bedroom.

JAIN MITRA MANDAL

A Jain Mitra Mandal was established at Jandiala Guru, lately, to infuse a spirit of love and brotherly feelings and a sense of public service among the youngmen.

It was a good sign that the patrons of the scheme at once contributed Rs. 300 towards the funds of the Mandal and made promises for further daily help.

It is hoped a handsome scheme of opening a public library will be discussed and ettled in the next meeting of the Mandal o be held next week.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT FRAUD CASE

MR. BURDON'S EVIDENCE

SIMLA, July 25.

Mr. Burdon, Finance Secretary, Government of India, was among the witnesses who tendered evidence when the hearing of the cases of alleged fraud in the Finance Department was resumed to-day. Mr. Burdon deposed in February last he received a petition alleging fraud by Sikandarlal and he handed the petition over to Mr. Rama Rao, Deputy Secretary, to make an enquiry. As a result of the enquiry it was decided to get conclusive evidence regarding the allegation by carrying records departmentally. This showed that the Department had been grossly overcharged in the earlier moves when Sikandarlal was carrying records. Thereafter a formal enquiry was held. Mr. Rama Rao examined Sikandarlal and told the witness that serious allegations were being made and the witness should therefore handle the case. Witness interrogated Sikandarlal and Mr. Rama Rao recorded his answers. No promise, threat or inducement were held out to Sikandarlal when he was replying his questions. Proceeding witness said clerks and officials of the Finance Department used to send their household effects through Sikandarlal and paid for this privately. Witness sent his luggage through Sikandarlal last November and paid him from his own pocket.

MR. BURDON CROSS-EXAMINED.

Cross-examined by Mr. Petman Mr. Burdon said when Sikandarlal was sent for to be interrogated he did not warn him that he need not incriminate himself.

Mr. Petman: What would have happened if he would have refused to answer your questions?

Mr Burdon: He would have been left at liberty not to answer and no departmental action would have been taken for this.

Mr. Petman: Is not the statement about Sikandarlal's answers highly incriminating?

The Court disallowed the question.

Mr. Burdon further said the statement made by Sikandarlal on 30th April was the cause of his suspension on 1st May. The reason for not reading over the statement to Sikandarlal was that witness did not want it to go down as a form of confession. He was telling Sikandarlal over and over again not to make any statement which he did not wish to make.

Re-examined by the Public Prosecutor Mr. Burdon said he did not order Sikandarlal to make the statement.

Three railway employees were next examined in connection with proving various railway documents.—A. P.

ANGLO-INDIAN EMPLOYEES OF G. I. P. RLY

Mr. S. H. Jhabvala writes:—

I am surprised to read that the Agent through his emissaries has arranged to awaken the Anglo-Indian opinion at different corners on the line such as Lonavla, Poona, Sholapur, and Bhusaval against the Indian workers by making the former hold counter meetings at the above places. The Union now consists of no less than 25,000 solid members and has jurisdiction over a large area extending as far as Agra. It has continuously waged war against racial favouritism and it is but too true that our struggle was perfectly justified as is to be openly seen from the Anglo-Indians' attitude towards the threatening strike whose clouds are hovering on the G.I.P. skies. The G.I.P. line is now under Government constitution, and broad-based as it is supposed to be, it should not reckon the consideration of racial discrimination but as it is always the policy of capitalism the master divides and rules.

I am surprised why the Anglo-Indian element cannot realize that the fight we are putting up is the fight of the Railwaymen as such and not as Indians or Europeans and accordingly their interests also cannot be different from those of the people whom the Union is fighting for. If the Anglo-Indian on the line thinks that he can prosper by the loss of the Indian workers, surely he is riding to a hasty fall. Let them not fall a victim to the favouritism of the employer. Let him join in the common struggle of the Railwaymen on the line and earn his share of livelihood working shoulder to shoulder for common freedom in the united ties of Union, brotherhood and co-operation. When the Indian worker is fighting for his belly, shall the European who eats of India's salt, stay behind and look on?

In this connection I greatly value and appreciate the courageous way in which the European and Anglo-Indian members of the Port Trust Railway Union offered to sacrifice their right and gain for the sake of their poorer Indian brother workers when the other day we had an interview with the Chairman and members of the Port Trust on Railwaymen's demands.

Under the Clock

(BY "TWINPLEX.")

THURSDAY, JULY 26, 1928.

I have received an afternoon reward for duty well done. You think I deserve it, don't you, friend reader?

• • • •

A fine specimen of a pine-apple was sent to the "Chronicle" editorial staff this afternoon. They have much enjoyed the present. It was heavy to lift, pleasant to taste and easy to digest. Mr. Jabir A. Ali who studied agriculture at Cambridge was the donor of this welcome gift.

• • • •

There are, alas! far too few educated Indians who devote themselves to farming. Mr. Ali belongs to this small band. In his plantations at Borivli he is experimenting on producing a bigger and a sweeter variety of pine-apples than is ordinarily available in the market. Let me congratulate Mr. Ali on his success.

• • • •

Mr Y. G. Talpade writes to the "Chronicle" that to "an imaginative mind the Bardoli Sattyagraha stands for" an alphabet he has composed. "Please publish the above (Alphabet) in your beloved daily and alter as you may think it proper" writes Mr. Talpade.

• • • •

The "Bardoli Sattyagraha" alphabet of Mr. Talpade needs no alteration. Let me give it below:—

BARDOLI—B for Bureaucratic, A for Activities, R for Restoring, D for Displeasure, O for Of, L for Loyal, I for Indians.

• • • •

SATTYAGRAHA—S for Sorry, A for As, T for To, T for Tell, Y for Your, A for Autocratic, G for Government, R for Redress, A for Agriculturist, H for Heavy, A for Assessment.

• • • •

"Laughter is a social lubricant" says a writer. All that you have, therefore, got to do for smooth entry into Society is to laugh, laugh and laugh.

• • • •

For example, if you are asked your opinion regarding the Swaraj Constitution, or Life After Death or Sir J. C. Bose's discoveries or the Economics of Khaddar, what should you do to escape out of the embarrassment of saying that you have not thought of these things as yet?

• • • •

Your answers should gush out like this "Well, ha-ha, what, ha-ha-ha, about it? ha-ha-ha-ha." Now go and try it and let me know the result. But please remember that your experience must be narrated in polite and decorous language to make it fit enough for publication.

• • • •

The following is prominently featured in a paper

Jinnah's Despair
Md. Shafi's appointment,

But judging from recent events I think that by "'Md. Shafi's appointment" Jinnah's spared a lot of despair.

• • • •

S. O. S. to Simon Commission is the alarming headline under which the "Evening News" features the memorandum of Anglo-Indians. From the memorandum I gather that there is an imminent danger of the Anglo being merged along with the hyphen into India. Hence save us, O Simon, say those who look to Father Britain for support.

• • • •

She—(Trying to brighten up things after break down of car) "Afterall, there's a lot to be said for these cars, isn't there?"

He—"Yes, and if you were a bit farther off I should say it."

FOOT-BALL

HARWOOD LEAGUE

WARWICKS SCORE TWELVE GOALS.

The Warwicks gave a sparkling display against the Bombay Gymkhana on Wednesday and won as they liked by twelve goals to nil.

Their passing was superb and against this their opponents were often left bewildered and puzzled. With them it was just good football throughout the team; everyone knew his job and did it well. The halfbacks were a live force, marking well in defence and setting their forwards going with the least possible delay. The full-backs covered them well and the goalie consequently had more or less a picnic. It was good to see the nippy military forwards passing and positioning, and their quick and accurate shooting from all angles was an object lesson to all.

For Gymkhana Hoseason and Hudson did all that was possible to keep the score down, and Polglase in goal was responsible for some good saves, but the half-backs were powerless against a superior combination, while the forwards were either intercepted or robbed as soon as they got the ball. Innes did a lot of good work but was too well marked to prove effective.

The Result:—

Warkick	12 goals
Bombay Gymkhana	nil

The Teams were:—

Warwicks:—Glover; Rushton and Barnes; Oughton, Smith and Guest; Leeson, Lowe, Cox, Bastock and Robinson.

Bombay Gymkhana:—Polglase; Hudson and Hoseason; Mackenzie, Heys and Monteith; Newsom, Wilson, Hamilton, Muirhead and Innes.

Referee. A. Tilley.

TO-DAY'S MATCH.

Cheshires Vs. R. A.

ACTIVITIES OF VIDHVAVIVAH SAHAIK SABHA

Under the auspices of Sir Gangaram Trust of Lahore Bombay Presidency Vidhava Vivah Sahaika Sabha was established last year on the 25th of July, when a meeting at Arya Samaj Hall, Girgaum was held to commemorate the anniversary of passing the widow-marriage Act of 1856.

The Sabha was established to propogate the noble cause of widow-marriage in the Presidency and got good success in the motive. Pandit Navaratna Vidyalankar the worker of the Sabha has tried his best to propogate the cause in this Presidency and has established 21 branches in various parts of Gujarat, Maharastra and Khandesh.

This office has received the reports of 50 marriages arranged during the course of last year by the various branches of the Sabha.

The Bombay City branch office has received more than 30 applications from widows and more than 100 from widowers, and more than 20 widow-marriages were arranged here by the Bombay City Branch.

Eight public meetings were arranged last year under the Bombay City Branch Sabha in the different places of the city in which lectures, debates, sastrarth were arranged which resulted good in favour of widow-marriage in the public mind.

At present there are 96 members of the Association and Seth Bhagavandas Madhavdas, J.P. and Dr. N. D. Sawarkar worked for last year as president and secretary. Dr. Sawarkar who has many public activities in his hands has resigned. Prof. S. V. Phadnis, the Principal of R. M High School has accepted to work as a Secretary of the Sabha.

STRIKERS' STARVING CHILDREN

OVER 6000 FED ON WEDNESDAY

As day passes day, the number of children seeking relief at the centres opened by the Mayor's Children's Relief Committee has been increasing. On Wednesday, the number of children who availed themselves of the relief went up to 6,116. The following figures at various centres:

Foras Road 663, Victoria Gardens 1,303, Chinchpokli 1,170, Peibardi 793, Worli 2,187, total 6,116.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

JANUARY.

NEW YORK.

	July 25.
Previous Closing Rate	20.38
To-day's Opening Rate	20.39
Difference	+.01
To-day's Closing Rate	20.29
Difference	—.09

LIVERPOOL.

	July 25.
Previous Closing Rate	10.83
To-day's Opening Rate	10.68
Difference	—.15
To-day's Closing Rate	10.67
Difference	—.16
Broach Expectation	395 0 0

LONDON SILVER MARKET

CLOSING QUOTATIONS

	London, July 25.
Silver Ready	27 5 0
	Unchanged
Silver Forward	27 5 0
	Unchanged

Tone of Market:—Steady.

BOMBAY PRICES:

	Bombay, July 25.
1st Settlement	62 6 0
2nd Settlement	62 7 0

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(Established 28 Years).

Latest Examination Successes

Show the Paramount Position all round of this Pioneer Institution To-day as During the past Twenty-eight Years.

In **Bank Officers (C. A. I. B.)** and **Chartered Insurance (A. C. I. I.)** and the Final Examination for the **Incorporated Secretaries (F.I.S.A.)** ours are the only **Indian Institution Students** that have hitherto succeeded.

In the **London Chamber of Commerce (L. C. C.)** our students passed in nine **different subjects**, whereas others passed **mostly in Book-keeping and Law.** The largest number of **Honours** and Certificates **were secured as usual.**

In the **D.Com.M.C.** the Diplomas secured were THIRTY per cent. more than all **the Institutions** from India put together who competed.

In **G.D.A.** only one honour declared during the past three years, was ours.

Besides these **LONDON CHAMBER GOLD MEDAL** and Prizes were won during past years.

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The Bombay Chronicle.

THURSDAY, JULY 26, 1928.

MORE GANDHIAN LITERATURE.

Mr. S. Ganesan, the enterprising publisher of Madras, is doing a great service to the public by publishing fresh Gandhian literature from time to time. Among his latest publications are "Young India" II (1924-26), "Satyagraha in South Africa" by Mahatma Gandhi, "Gandhiji in Ceylon" by Mahadev Desai, and "Economies of Khaddar" by Richard B. Gregg. Two more books, 'Gandhiji in Champaran' by Rajendra Prasad and "Seven Months with Mahatma Gandhi" by Krishna Das, are announced to be published shortly. The second volume of "Young India," like the first published in 1922, contains all the important articles of Mahatma Gandhi in his weekly, "Young India," and an introductory review of the period by Babu Rajendra Prasad. The book extends over 1,300 pages, is well printed and got up, and is a marvel of cheapness for four rupees. It is superfluous, indeed, to praise its contents to-day. Suffice it to say that the second volume covers a slightly wider range of subjects than the first. Both the volumes form an exhaustive commentary on the philosophy of Satyagraha by the founder of that system, with numerous applications of its principles to the social and political life of the country. They describe further experiments with Truth yet to be edited and chronicled in a connected form by the author of the experiments. Satyagraha on a national scale is yet on is trial, but the present volume shows that Mahatmaji's faith in it is unshaken by the tortuously slow results.

"Satyagraha in South Africa" (Price Rs. 4-8) appears opportunely to sustain men's faith in the efficacy of soul force against the mightiest odds. The book is the fullest available account of the epic struggle in South Africa narrated by the hero of that struggle himself. It covers over 500 pages and at many stages of the struggle the reader will note parallels for all our experiences in the present struggle in India. Mahatmaji, who wishes the book to be useful to us in our fight for Swaraj, says in the preface that the reader will see from this history "that there is so far no ground whatever for despair in the fight that is going on; the only condition of victory is a tenacious adherence to our programme." In concluding the book he says: "I will consider myself amply repaid if I have in these pages demonstrated with some success that Satyagraha is a priceless and matchless weapon, and those who wield it are strangers to disappointment or defeat." "With Gandhiji in Ceylon" (Price Rs. 1-4) contains a brief account of Mahatmaji's triumphant tour in Ceylon and full reports of his principal speeches there. We find from the book that the reception accorded to him was as spontaneous as it was universal. It was a welcome that kings and emperors might envy and eminently deserved to be chronicled in book form. From the highest to the humblest, Buddhists, Hindus, and Christians, all joined in the welcome and all contributed to the khaddar fund, about twenty barbers once going to Mahatmaji's residence with a handsome contribution of Rs. 400. Most of his speeches there dealt with the message of khaddar. But the addresses at the Buddhist Congress and at the Y. M. C. A. extended to the larger issues of life and religion.

Those who have still any lingering doubts about the soundness of the economies of khaddar can do no better than turn to Mr. Gregg's book on the subject. In about 200 pages the author discusses the economic aspects of khaddar in a thoroughly scientific manner. He views the subject not merely from the narrow point of view of productive efficiency but also from the wider point of view of distributive efficiency and general social well-being. He rightly values the preservation of the vast human capital of India as far more important than the use of machinery to exploit man-power in the name of efficiency. He regards the khaddar movement "as only a part of a world-wide change affecting the methods, organisation and purposes of industrialism and as an effective method of increasing the use of the inexhaustible solar power through human energy instead of relying mostly on the exhaustible sources of coal and petroleum. The book is rich in statistics and references to recent economic literature and contains an excellent bibliography. The author concludes with the confident assurance that, "if India will develop her three great resources, (i) the inherited manual sensitiveness and skill of her people, (ii) the wasted time of her millions of unemployed, (iii) a larger portion of the radiant energy of the sun, and if she will distribute the resulting wealth equably among all her people by the wide use of the charka and handloom, she can win her economic goal."

FEDERATION FOR INDIA.

His Highness the Maharaja of Patiala, addressing the East Indian Association in London, has once again assured the public that "there is no ill-will on the part of Indian Princes towards the Nationalist movement in India." The assurance is welcome, considering that it comes from the Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes. It is not, however, for the first time that this assurance has been publicly given. It, in fact, represents the attitude of a few enlightened Princes. For they have not only given that assurance time and again, but have also made a modest beginning in introducing self-governing institutions in their States. The majority of Princes, however, have hitherto contented themselves with only professing sympathy with the Swaraj movement in British India. They must now translate that sympathy into deed by sharing the administration of their own States with the accredited representatives of their people. The movement in what is now British India will move on to its goal. In view of the fast approaching Responsible Government in British India and the inevitable exercise by that Government of all the powers of the present Government of India, the Maharaja of Patiala observes that all the Princes of India suggest "something like a Federation for India" to co-operate in matters affecting the whole of India. Something like Federation has often been suggested by almost every one who has said anything about the future Government of India. The nature of that Federation will be better discussed after the reports of the All-Parties' Conference and the Butler Committee are published. But there should be no difficulty in the way of co-operation between the Indian States and the rest of India so long as the whole nation, one and indivisible, is inspired by the common ideal of full representative and responsible Government. As a practical step towards a common understanding we suggest that serious efforts should be made to secure free consultation between prominent Princes and representatives of the Indian people.

LABOUR UNREST ON RAILWAYS.

We share with Mr. V. V. Giri, General Secretary of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation, his regret that, in spite of continued unrest during the last one year and a half practically on all the Railways in India, the Government of India have not yet considered it worthwhile to take effective steps to allay or minimise that unrest. The Railways employ more than half a million workmen and any severe unrest among the latter affects the interests of millions of passengers and throws into confusion the traffic over hundreds of miles. For these reasons and especially because Government themselves own all the important Railways and manage most of them, their responsibility is very heavy for ensuring smooth and peaceful work on the Railway lines. Mr. Giri suggests that the Government of India should immediately summon a representative conference and let that body arrive at a settlement which can stand a long time to come. The suggestion is both timely and reasonable and should commend itself to the Government of India.

One of the tasks of the conference will be to ensure a living wage to the railwaymen and decent general conditions of labour. It should also bring into existence efficient machinery to settle promptly any occasional labour disputes. Railwaymen are among the best organised in India. And though that fact makes it less easy to exploit them without a protest, it also helps to bring about an equitable settlement of disputes and thus ensures more lasting peace. Mr. Giri's suggestion is induced by the ugly developments in the S. I. R. strike. The violence shown by some of the strikers is certainly reprehensible and will not evoke sympathy from any responsible Labour leader. Mr. Giri himself rightly calls upon the strikers "to strive every nerve to keep up the spirit of absolute non-violence and peace, lest they should lose public support." However, the strikers' violence could have been prevented. They as well as the Agent were willing to refer all points of dispute to arbitration. But the impatience of the strikers and the remissness of the Government, now busy devising panicky punitive measures, brought on the trouble which has now assumed such a threatening turn. Government may yet step in with a constructive measure and retrieve the situation. Meanwhile, there is an apprehension of a strike on the G. I. P. Railway. The bitter experience of Madras should put all concerned on their guard. We agree with Mr. Giri that the Government of India themselves should take the initiative in devising measures to put an end to the chronic discontent of railwaymen all over India.

BRITISH IDEAS OF NON-INTERFERENCE.

Sir Austen Chamberlain repeats in the Commons the assurance often given before by British statesmen in regard to Egypt, the assurance which evokes derisive and angry comment in Nationalist circles in the land of the Nile. The British Foreign Secretary asserts that the policy of His Majesty's Government in Egypt is to refrain as far as possible from interference in purely Egyptian affairs. Britain's sole concern, according to this "non-interference" policy, is to safeguard "only those interests which Britain has to maintain and those obligations which it is Britain's duty to fulfil." The pious touch about Britain fulfilling her obligations is quite in conformity with British Imperialist ideas of "serving" the whole world. Britain has undertaken the self-imposed duty of "policing" the high seas. The Suez Canal must, therefore, be in British hands, otherwise the "policing" may not be effective and the world will be angry with Britain. Then Britain assumes responsibility for peace and order in the Nile Delta because international capitalist interests, now anxious to extend their tentacles from Alexandria to Assuan and from Gezireh to Koomassie, will suffer. So the Egyptians must have an "independence" of the kind Britain wants. They must never be allowed to forget that British interests, which have always in the forefront the peace of the world, require that in Egypt Britain's word must be law. This is the British idea of "non-interference" in Egypt.

LETTER FROM LONDON.

LABOUR REACTIONARIES.

(BY ARTHUR FIELD).

(Special to "The Bombay Chronicle.")

LONDON, July 5.

Taking only one of the bye-elections that have been necessitated by the translation of ordinary commoners into Peers that in the division of Holborn introduces a novel element into the modern Labour party contest.

Indian readers are by now familiar with the methods by which the British Labour Party executive sought to silence all "left wing" criticism. Nothing can be discussed at the alleged "Conference" of alleged democrats, except what the Executive puts before the Conference for discussion. The Simon Commission, the miners' struggle for life, Indian or Irish separation from the British Empire, the Internationals—all are Tammanied into strict conformity with the Bureau. Branches have now no chance to put a point of view on anything that the Executive quashes in the mouth of an approved anti-Red delegate.

The effect of all these shameless acts of repression has been what was anticipated, to split and weaken the Labour forces. In the Party and the trade union movement the revolt of Messrs. Maxton, Cook and Wheatley has an immense significance. In the country the electorate are getting tired of the palpable lack of cohesion, and of the abandonment of daring programmes, and are decreasingly taking the trouble to go to the poll.

In Holborn, at the last election, over 50 p.c. of the electors went to the poll. This time, 38 p.c. went. The Labour vote fell from 3,718 to 2,238.

LIBERALISM STRUGGLES FOR REVIVAL.

The standardised politicians explain all this, as usual, on stale old lines and to their own complete satisfaction. To take the Labour side, the fall on votes is caused by the presence of a Liberal as well as a Tory candidate. What a confession! Either that 1,500 out of 3,700 Labour electors think a Liberal as good a Laboural candidate! or else that they only voted Labour because there was at the last contest no Liberal candidate.

Personally the writer will go further, as a statistician; he will put aside the claim that Labour men ought to go to the poll when others stay away, and will admit that a fall in the poll of over 45 p.c. justifies us in reckoning the Labour man's vote as so much higher. Thus the potential value of his 2,338 becomes 3,425 or 283 drop on the last record.

THE LABOUR SLUMP.

Well, a drop's a drop: and it takes some explaining—on any other than the obvious grounds that a section of the electors are getting thoroughly sick of the Labour Party.

Not because the Party does not or did not represent something worth while, but because it has to-day become the pocket borough of Re-actionaries.

In this connection the fact may be mentioned again, that a change came over the Communist Party a little while back. After brooking humiliating snubs during their attempted co-operation with the United Party, they were finally chucked out, and even the friends of fairplay and full inclusion were precluded from carrying on any such propaganda. Rival Labour Parties were set up in the recalcitrant divisions; Mr. Saklatvala is opposed by an "Official" (Mugwump) Labouralist, and the acme is reached in the body of the various organisations, political or economic. There, the ensconced officer class passes resolution such as the following:

"The Communist party and National Minority movement.—At the last Annual General Meeting of the Union the question of interference with the internal affairs of the Union by members of the communist party and of the National minority movement was considered and the following resolution was adopted by the Conference " (here follows the text, practically resenting outside interference and asking members inside to drop it)'. The Executive then takes up the tune:

"Having regard to the above Resolution, and in view of the evidence" (unstated) "which has come to the notice of the E.C., coupled with" (that makes two couplings, like handcuffing the members) "The General Attitude now being taken by trade unions and Labour Parties alike in relation to these bodies, the Following Resolution was unanimously adopted".

That means, that the Executive, on various pretexts none of them representative of the membership, took steps on its own to surpass and exceed the findings and decisions of its own Annual General Meeting. Naturally, that is what all these democrats and constitutionalists do. Well, what was the resolution? Listen, ye admirers of British constitutional procedure, as compared with the repressive dictature of Soviet Russia.

THE AUTO-DA-FE REVIVED.

This modern Inquisition passed the following execrable indictment and disfranchisement of members legally entitled to all the rights and privileges of any other members;

"This E. C. resolves that no official of this Union, Paid or Unpaid be allowed to hold or remain in office or in the Service of the Union, if they are members of or known (!) Supporters of the communist party, the National minority movement, or of Subsidiary Organisations connected with these bodies".

None but the mad partisan can fail to see the corruption in this course of procedure. A trade union, one of the bodies which faces employers in the conference chamber and the law courts, with the contention that employers must not interfere with the politics of their employees—which contends that even the offices of State cannot impose political conditions on or withhold political rights from their servants—is here seen doing this and worse. It makes slavish conformity of political views a condition of employment and makes this infraction of the liberty of citizens applicable not to new applicants for employment, but to old and tried servants, who are to be ejected from their employment unless they belong exclusively to the particular set of Labour represented by their Labour masters. I suggest that the title of "Labour-masters", as much an object of affection as "Sergeant majors", shall be applied to these petty

(Continued on page 9.)

Notes of the Day.

Concern For India.

Mr Snowden, a front bench British Labour leader, is concerned about India. His anxiety is that the Indian peasant has very little purchasing power. In the domestic squabble of two political parties in England India has little interest, even if one of them be Labour. It is now notorious that the Labour Party in Britain is as imperialistic in outlook as the other two parties and will support the Government of India in the exercise of "statutory authority" to check the aspirations of Indians for securing power to govern themselves. Labour's great concern is that India must serve as an excellent dumping ground for British goods. That is why during the debate on the vote of censure against the Baldwin Government Mr. Snowden pointed out that "if the purchasing power of the Indian peasant were only raised by three farthings a week, there would not be a loom or spindle idle in Lancashire." It is interesting to notice that politicians in England do take this businesslike view of the Indian peasants' welfare, but every self-respecting country is anxious to support its own industries and the Indian peasants' ambiton is to clothe himself in the textiles produced in his own land. He will steadily refuse to have Lancashire goods dumped upon him.

Mussolini's Bluster.

Every cultured and civilised people welcome co-operation in any human endeavour which has international importance and which is sure to help in the advance of science for the benefit of the human race. Polar expeditions have been always regarded as arduous enterprises of this nature and those heroic souls whom misfortune visits in undertaking them can depend upon help from every Government and every people. General Nobile's ill-fated expedition has attracted international sympathy from this point of view and the Soviet and Swedish Governments have been prompt in affectively helping in the rescue work. But when Signor Mussolini with his pompous and ridiculous ideas of Italy's exclusive right to such rescue work cries "hands off" and refuses international co-operation in the task, he paves all the more easily the road to international bitterness and misunderstanding. The fact that a few German journals doubted the utility of sending out Polar expeditions is hardly a cause for the head of the Italian Government to make offensive and absurd speeches. This is patriotism run riot.

The Contrast.

The very keen anxiety to find a satisfactory solution of the "tragic problem" of providing employment for some three hundred thousand British workers which is exhibited in the report submitted to the Baldwin Government by the Industrial Transference Board is in illuminating contrast to the indifference of the authorities in India to the problem of unemployment. The Industrial Transference Board make a number of valuable suggestions for facilitating the transfer of unemployed workers to areas where work can be easily found for them, but of great practical interest in solving the problem of retrenchment in the strength of railway employees in this country is the Board's suggestion of "permanent removal from depressed areas" of as many workers as possible to other areas where the prospects of employment are more favourable. The Railway Board in India have had plenty of opportunity of considering the question of pooling together the labour strength in the State railways and redistributing it. The consideration of such a policy is sure to eliminate the hardships attendant on retrenchment and throw a far less number of them out of employment than has been the case now.

Inexcusable.

The Associated Press sent out from Calcutta on Tuesday a message which referred to the "principal points in a memorandum prepared for submission to the Simon Commission by the All-India Muslim League." The body entitled to style itself as the All-India Muslim League has already, it will be recalled, decided to boycott the Commission. This was done under the wise and far-sighted guidance of Mr. Jinnah and a group of Muslims anxious to betray the true interests of their country for communal gains started the mischievous game of sailing under false colours by calling their new mushroom organisation the All-India Muslim League. A news agency of experience and reputation like the Associated Press must not be even unwittingly a party to the circulation of misleading reports. No memorandum is being submitted to the Commission by the authentic All-India Muslim League. It is the Shafi-Guznavi group which is busy with pooja preparations.

Gandhi Ashram.

How truly the charkha is a boon to poor villagers and how a regular scheme of village reconstruction can grow round Khaddar work is well illustrated by the example of the Gandhi Ashram of Pudupalayam. This Ashram is the Tamil Nadu branch of the Gandhi Seva Sangha, an All-India institution founded by Seth Jamnalal Bajaj in 1923 to serve the country on the lines of Mahatma Gandhi's teachings. Founded only three years ago, the Ashram now serves 175 villages and over 2,000 spinners and produces Khaddar worth about Rs. 80,000 a year. In addition to Khaddar work the Ashram carries on anti-untouchability propaganda and has started a free dispensary attached to the Ashram, where medical relief is given to about 50 persons every day. With more resources it is prepared to undertake more work. We cordially commend the Ashram to philanthropists in India.

A Thought For The Day.

"The demand for Indian National Dominion Status is a demand in which Indian and British India, Hindu and Mahomedan India, wholeheartedly combine nd neither the Indian States nor the Mahomedan community are likely to be grateful to English flatterers who seek to eulogise them by appealing to them as a force antagonistic to the progress of Indian national aspirations."

LORD OLIVIER,
(ex-Secretary of State for India).

ALL PARTIES UNITE

THE BARDOLI SARDAR REPLIES

WAY OUT O THE BARDOLI "IMPASSE."

AN OPEN LETTER TO THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY

May it please Your Excellency,

The hopes, which all reasonable people had entertained of Your Excellency announcing last Monday an honourable compromise for both sides of the Bardoli struggle, have been cruelly dashed to the ground, by your taking a stand on wholly untenable grounds.

It seems Your Excellency has been wrongly led by the bureaucratic 'junta' at Surat and Poona, regarding the essence of the struggle, and your confabulations with the Police officialdom was a most unfortunate incident, which has been a handicap, in the peaceful settlement of the Bardoli issue.

You charge the leaders of the people with Civil Disobedience and remind the honourable members that it is "an act of lawlessness."

It is those very people, who talk too much of "Law and Order" that are the enemies of peace and ordered progress in India; even the late Lord Morley, when he was the Secretary of State for India, declared in a letter to Lord Minto:—

"Your 'Law and Order' people are as much responsible for the fooleries of history, as the revolutionaries are."

Your Excellency is talking of "justice tempered with humanity"—but, in dealing with Bardoli people, the official bloc has all along acted in an unjust manner.

WHAT IS THE DIFFERENCE?

While charging the Bardoli leaders with 'Civil Disobedience' and 'Lawlessness'—would you please consider the "lawlessness" of your officials, in imprisoning people on mock charges and farcical trials, the breaking open of people's houses, forbidding of beating of drums and even whistling by the boys at Bardoli?

Would you please consider:—

(1) That the people are ready to obey all lawful demands, they being ready to pay up the revenue on the old basis, and if Your Excellency's "full, fair and independent enquiry" regarding the enhanced revenue in Bardoli, results in arriving at a decision, contrary to their just demands, they agree to pay up the enhanced sum. Do you consider the Bardoli peasantry so faithless, that they would refuse to abide by the decision, impartially arrived at by "a full, fair and independent enquiry" proposed by Your Excellency?

The people have been willing to sacrifice their all, for the sake of a principle, and many of their choicest leaders have courted the rigours of Indian jails, which have been notorious for their inhuman and cruel treatment of Indian prisoners, including the use of Bel-chain, the barfetters, merciless flogging for insignificant breaches of jail discipline, etc.

(1a) "Official" enquiry in the sense that it is conducted by "an impartial and independent committee" has already been accepted by Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel.

(2) Your Excellency cannot accuse the honourable members of your Legislative Council (who resigned) and the Anglo-Indian journals like the "Pioneer" and the "Statesman", of sympathising with "Lawlessness" as you see it through the "red" spectacles—specially prepared for you by the Bombay bureaucracy, consisting of Messrs. Rieu, Smart, Healy and Co.

(3) Why should Your Excellency threaten the poor ryots of Bardoli with grave consequences—including, perhaps, the drafting of the armed police and the military?

Are your Military and Armed Police meant for the use against those who fight against "enhanced" revenue dues, unjustly levied by an arbitrary process of an antiquated and out-of-date Revenue Code? Where does the Revenue Law prescribe posting of military and firing on the people, as was instigated on Thursday last by the Special Correspondent of the Bori Bunder organ of Anglo-Indian officialdom?

THE WAY OUT OF THE IMPASSE.

(4) I should humbly request Your Excellency to withdraw the "Ultimatum" which is a desperate remedy, impossible as a means of peaceful settlement of the issue, which Your Excellency magnifies enormously without adequate reason.

The difference between the official proposal and the popular one should be narrowed down instead of magnifying by bringing in irrelevant charges of "Lawlessness." Did you not consider the remarkable calm, and lawful peace, observed by Bardoli peasants, in face of grave provocations by officials?

These are the considerations for settling

(Continued from page 8.)

CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE NOT THE ISSUE.

GOVERNOR'S MISLEADING STATEMENT

JUSTICE OR INJUSTICE: THE ONLY QUESTION

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
BARDOLI, July 25.

Sjt. Vallabhbhai has issued the following statement to the press with regard to His Excellency the Governor's speech in the Council on the Bardoli question:—

"I must confess that I was unprepared for the threatening deliverance of His Excellency the Governor. But threats apart, I want to remove the confusion that the speech is consciously or unconsciously intended to create. The Governor says in effect that if civil disobedience is the issue, he is prepared to meet it with all the power which Government possess. But if the only question to be dealt with is the justice or injustice of the re-assessment, then Government is prepared to submit the whole case after the revenue now due to the Government has been paid, and the present agitation ceases, to a full open and independent inquiry as outlined in the statement which has been published.

THE POINT AT ISSUE.

"I venture to point out that civil disobedience has never been the issue. I know that there is no unanimity of opinion amongst all parties about the wisdom or legitimacy of civil disobedience.

I have my own opinion which I hold strongly about it, but the Bardoli people are not fighting in order to have the right of civil disobedience vindicated. They are fighting by way of civil disobedience, or whatever name the method adopted may be given, in order to induce the Government either to waive the enhancement or if they are not convinced that the enhancement is improperly made to appoint an impartial independent inquiry to find out the truth. The only question, therefore, is that of justice or injustice of the re-assessment, and if the Government are prepared to have that question examined by a full, open and independent inquiry, they must surely accept the logical consequence of the proposition they themselves lay down, namely, not to insist upon the payment of the enhancement which is in dispute and to restore the people to the conditions they occupied before the struggle commenced.

A WARNING TO PUBLIC.

I warn the public also about the qualifying clause that is attached to the full, open and independent inquiry, namely, as outlined in the statement which has been published. This is a dangerous clause for what is promised in the Surat communication is not a full, open and independent inquiry, but a mockery o fit. The Surat statement contemplates a very limited inquiry to be conducted by a Revenue Officer assisted by a Judicial Officer to investigate errors of calculation and this fact is a totally different thing from a full, open and independent inquiry. I hope, therefore, that undeterred by the threats contained in the Governor's deliverance, public opinion will concentrate only on the one point that I have mentioned.

MR. VALLABHBHAI LAID UP WITH FEVER

TRANSVAAL INDIANS OFFER SERVICES IN SATYAGRAHA

(From Our Correspondent.)
BARDOLI, July 25.

Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel has been laid up with malarial fever since his return from Bombay and has been asked by his medical advisors not to move about till he has sufficiently recovered.

The Governor's speech in Council on the Bardoli question has been received by the Indian community in South Africa with intense dissatisfaction and indignation. The Patidar community of Johannesburg has through its secretary cabled to Mr. Vallabhbhai the following message.

Sir Leslie Wilsons' speech a great insult to Mother India. Whole-heartedly support your courageous action. Transvaal Patidars' services at your disposal".

Sjt Mavjibhai, a Patidar khatedar of Vankaner whose son is at present in Jail in connection with the Vankaner riot case and who had cabled to him not to offer defence at the trial writes in a letter on receiving the news of his sentence:

"I am glad to learn that Dahyabhai refused to defend himself and chose to go ot jal. He has thereby made me feel proud of him. My only regret is that I cannot convey my congratulations to him personally."

BLESSING THE MOVEMTNT.

Referring to Mr. Vallabhbhai declining the offer of Transvaal Patidar volunteers to come to Bardoli for satyagraha, he writes:—

"Your decision has caused as keen disappointment, but we have not yet givin up hope. We pray for complete success of Bardoli. As is quite natural in a Satyagraha campaign the popular reply to official high-handedness and repression in Bardoli is to take the form of self-purification".

PICKETING OF TODDY SHOPS.

Consequent upon Mr. Vallabhbhai's recent announcement that picketing of toddy tree booths and toddy shops might have to be started to make the boycott of auctions of the same a complete success, the Dubla community of Pathradia has resolved to abstain from all toddy and liquor. Further developments in this direction are awaited with interest.—

"TIMES" CANARD EXPOSED

NON-BRAHMINS TO SUPPORT ADJOURNMENT

(From Special Representative).
POONA, July 25.

The special representative of the "Chronicle" is in a position to nail to the counter the canard circulated by the "Times" correspondent that the non-Brahmin members of the Council are opposed to an adjournment motion on the Bardoli question. Enquiries made with the prominent members of the non-Brahmin party show that the non-Brahmin members do intend to stand by the resolution passed by the Kalyan Conference.

ANOTHER PIECE OF UNTRUTH

'BORI BUNDER" REPORT REFUTED

(From Our Special Representative.)
POONA, July 25.

With reference to a statement published in "The Times" that the Coalitionists are divided over the Bardoli issue and that they have refused to be dictated to by Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel, Messrs. Munshi and Lalji Naranji told the special representative of "The Chronicle" that the statement was absolutely incorrect. The Party was solidly united and would do nothing to prejudice the Bardoli question.

RAIZADA HANS RAJA GOES TO BARDOLI.

The Secretary of the District Congress Committee Jullundur, wires under Wednesday's date:—"Raizada Hans Raj M. L. C. Vice-President, Punjab Provincial Congress Committee has left for Bardoli".

MR. RAMCHANDRA BHATTS OFFER

WILLING TO DEPOSIT ENHANCED ASSESSMENT

BOMBAY, July 25.

In regard to the Bardoli Dispute opinion in Bombay as well as in Gujerat is slowly veering round a Settlement of the Bardoli question after His Excellency the Governor's emphatic pronouncement on Monday last at the Legislative Council and efforts are being made in influential quarters to satisfy the conditions laid down by His Excellency so as to clear the way for an amicable settlement.

BARDOLI CITIZEN'S OFFER.

A public-spirited citizen of Bardoli, Mr. Ramchandra Madhavram Bhatt, has offered to pay up on account of the Bardoli cultivators the difference between the old and the revised settlement. As the leaders of the Bardoli struggle are themselves not objecting to pay up the old settlement, this offer will, it is believed, satisfy the most important of the conditions laid down by Sir Leslie Wilson. If accepted by Government, the burden of responsibility will then shift to the shoulders of the leaders of this movement, with whom it would then rest to call off their agitation and so permit of the creation of that atmosphere of peace and good-will so essential to an amicable as well as honourable settlement through the investigations of a committee promised by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

Mr. Ramchandra Bhatt who has offered to pay on account of the Bardoli cultivators the difference between the old and the new revised settlement.

OFFER TO PAY DIFFERENCE.

The following telegram has been sent by Mr. Ramchandra Bhatt to His ffxcellency the Governor of Bombay to-day:—

"Reading Your Excellency's speech to the Legislative Council on Monday last in connection with the Bardoli issue, and believing the chief conditions precedent without which being fulfilled, no settlement seems to be in sight, I, one of those taking a keen interest in Bardoli developments and being myself a resident as well as a landholders in the Taluka offer to fulfil what seems to be the most important of the conditions laid down by Your Excellency, namely, the payment of the enhanced revenue I understand that the leaders of the Bardoli Satyagraha have no objection to pay and are prepared to advise the Khatedars to pay up the old settlement I accordingly offer hereby to deposit with Government the difference between the old settlement and the revised and enhanced settlement on account of the Khatedars of the Taluka, according to the Igatpuri settlement.

A SINCERE CONCERN.

Your Excellency will realise that public-spirited citizens sincerely concerned about the welfare of their fellows are not likely to be deterred from their plain path of duty by any threat of denunciation or misrepresentation of their motives and a possible misunderstanding of such an action by the people themselves.

MR. BHATT'S HOPE.

I trust and fervently pray that this gesture would relieve the tension of the situation at a most critical moment in the Presidency's history, and will satisfy all parties concerned so fully as to bring them to the promised investigation with a perfectly open mind, and so ensure lasting contentment and prosperity of the Taluka.

On receipt of Your Excellency's acceptance of this offer I shall forward the amount wherever indicated."—A. P.

GOVERNOR'S ATTITUDE CONDEMNED

M. L C.'s SUPPORT BARDOLI SATYAGRAHA

WILL GOVT. BANG DOOR AGAINST SETTLEMENT?

(From Our Special Representative).
POONA, July 25.

Latest information to hand shows that the statement issued by the non-official members including all the Coalitionists, protesting against the tone of the Governor's speech regarding the Bardoli question has so far been signed by 50 members including all the Coalitionists, all non-Brahmins, most of the Independents and four or five Muslims. The non-Brahmin members have now made it perfectly clear that they will vote in favour of an adjournment motion on the Bardoli question whenever it is moved. Serious talk is going on among the non-official members regarding the advisability of moving an adjournmt motion as early as possible. Opinion is now sufficiently crystallized on the Bardoli qusetion and there should now be no shred of doubt that an adjournment motion if it is moved is bound to be carried. It now remains to be seen what attitude the non-official members adopt in view of the changed circumstances.

DEPLORABLE ATTITUDE OF GOVERNOR

EMPHATIC PROTEST BY COUNCIL MEMBERS

(From Our Special Representative).
POONA, 25th July

The following statement has been issued by members of the Bombay Coalitionist Party in Council and Messrs. Hussienbhoy Lalji and Husseinally Rahimtullah:—

The signatories deeply deplore the attitude adopted by the Governor in the opening address and regret he should have utilised his constitutional privilage on such a formal occasion for introducing matters which are highly controversial between the Executive on the one hand and the public and a large majority of elected representatives of the house on the other, and for delivering an ultimatum instead of taking them into his confidence or inviting their co-opertion in the solution of the difficulty created by the impasse between the executive and the people of Bardoli Taluka. They further regret His Excellency should at this stage have attempted to fasten the responsibility arising out of such an ultimatum on the elected members of the council, particularly members from Surat DIstrict whose earlier attempts at securing a settlement were unheeded. Opinion of the majority of elected members on the issues involved in the Bardoli dispute expressed on several occasions in the house was equally ignored. "We emphatically protest this state against the attempts made in His Excellency's address to treat as lawless activity a peaceful and constitutional movement like the Bardoli Satyagraha which merely consists in submission to penalties provided by law as a consequence of nonpayment of the disputed enhancement of revenue. Now that the desirability of a re-enquiry has been recognised, it is obviously unjust that the movement should have benn construed as disregard for law. Under those circumstances, we strongly protest against, the threats of drastic and repressive measures against peaceful attempts to secure a revenue re-inquiry which is essentially an economic issue.

RESPONSIBILITY OF THE EXECUTIVE.

In the discharge of our duty as elected members of the Council, sharing responsibility for the peaceful administration of the country we deem it proper and constitutional to state that if there is any precipitation of the conflict between the Executive and people the responsibility for its consequences will lie entirely with the Executive which have hitherto ignored the wishes of the people as expressed through their elected representatives. We feel it our duty as elected representatives of the people to make fresh attempts at a just and equitable settlement of the Bardoli question unless the door to further discussion continues to remain closed.

It is understood that members of the Non-Brahmin Party who have been approached will also sign.

WILL NON-BRAHMINS BETRAY BARDOLI?

GOVERNMENT EXPLOITING THE COUNCIL

(From Our Special Representative).
POONA, July 24.

Views of prominent non-official members of the Bombay Legislative Council regarding the Governor's speech on the Bardoli question are now being freely expressed, and they point out to only one conclusion, viz., that the attitude of Government, as embodied in the Governor's speech, is bound to aggravate the unfortunate situation in Bardoli rather than ease it. The Governor has as it were thrown a challenge at the elected representatives of the people of this Presidency that hey must either meekly submit to the threats of Government or else they must be prepared to meet the forces that he Government will array against them.

EXPLOITING THE COUNCIL.

Interviewed in this connection by a special representative of "Chronicle", Mr. P. R. Chikodi of Belgaum observed that the Governor's speech on the Bardoli question was, indeed, very cunningly conceived. It was evident from that speech that the Government wanted to change the venue of struggle from Bardoli to the Council. He had a shrewd suspicion, added Mr. Chikodi, that Government were intent upon launching a policy of repression in the Bardoli Taluka with the help of the Council. He drew attention to the cunning manner in which the Government had exploited the casual vote of the Council on Mr. Nariman's motion regarding Bardoli question. The represensatives of the people, warned Mr. Chikodi, had to be very careful about their position in the Council. They must take every precaution not to be inveigled into a conduct which would harm the interests of Bardoli peasants. If the Government wanted to carry on a policy of wholesale repression they had to do so entirely on their own responsibility as to the inevitable consequences of that policy.

NON-BRAHMINS HELD THE KEY.

After the Government have had their final and according to them, irrevocable say on the Bardoli question, the eyes, of the people are now naturally turned to the elected members of the Council. Speculation is ripe everywhere as to attitude which the representatives of the people will adopt in response to the challenge thrown by the Government. Opinion is sharply divided among the members of the Coalition Nationalist Party, the largest opposition party in the Council, as to whether or not the party should bring forward a motion for the adjournment of the House on the Bardoli question. Swarajists members in the party are strongly of opinion that, come what may, they must move an adjournment motion as early as possible. They are not prepared to take the insult lying down. The Moderate and Calculating members of the party are, however, for caution and slow action. Their argument is that they must not move an adjournment motion unless they are sure that such a motion will be carried in the House.

Looking to the hetrogenous nature of the Council nobody can be cocksure about the decision of the Council even on a vital issue such as the one which is involved in the agitation in Bardoli. With the solid support of the Muslim Bloc, the Government carry in the

(Continued on Page 8.)

"NOT A SPINDLE WOULD BE IDLE IN LANCASHIRE"

WERE INDIAN PEASANT'S PURCHASING POWER RAISED

BRITAIN'S UNEMPLOYMENT PROBLEM

CENSURE MOTION AGAINST GOVERNMENT REJECTED

LONDON, July 24.

In the House of Commons, to-day Mr. Ramsay MacDonald moved a vote of censure against Government, viewing with grave concern the growing volume of unemployment, deploring the inadequacy and ineffectiveness of the measures taken to deal with the problem and the Government's failure to relieve the plight of many poverty-stricken areas, and most severely condemning the Government's attitude to those suffering privation in consequence of industrial depression. Mr. MacDonald declared that the nation had not only had to face ordinary unemployment, but besides there were 200,000 miners permanently and hopelessly out of work, who, until their death, would have to live either on doles or on charity. Government had gone on two fundamentally wrong assumptions, namely, that trade was going to improve and that the reduction of wages and the increase of hours was going to improve production.

"COUNTRY NOT PLAYED OUT."

Mr. Baldwin said the trade setback was mainly confined to great staple industries, principally coal and cotton and the country's general trade was maintained. The unemployment trouble was serious, but it was local, and confined and it ought to be possible for the growing prosperity of other areas in the midlands and the south to afford some relief to the depressed areas. We had to face the horrible and difficult problem, but he did not believed that the country had been played out, or was going to be played out. First aim of the unemployment policy should be to break up concentrated unemployment by absorption in prosperous areas. Government did not consider migration as a device for shifting our unemployment burden to the Dominions.

LOANS FOR TRANSFER.

Continuing Mr. Baldwin stated that Government had authorised the unemployment exchasges in Britain to advance the travelling cost to the man and his family who were willing, but were unable to afford transfer to another part of Britain in search of work and also the removal expenses, such advances to be in the nature of loan. Government would ask Parliament in the autumn to make provision for bringing the railway freight reduction into operation from December 1, 1928 in advance of the Governments derating scheme which would come into operation on October 1, 1929, thus to some extent assisting the coal export and iron and steel industries. The export credits scheme would also be extended for two years from September 1929.

AN ABJECT CONFESSION.

Mr. Snowden, describing Mr. Baldwin's speech as an abject confession of hopelessness and failure said that the world's trade had scarcely been scratched. If the purchasing power of the Indian peasant were only raised by three farthings a week there would not be a loom or spindle idle in Lancashire. If we wanted to restore iron and steel trades and develop the great possibilities of the Indian Empire let us send machinery to cultivate land and money for manure and other necessaries. The machine trade in Britain would thereby see an era of prosperity far beyond what had been previously experienced.

EMPIRE SETTLEMENT SCHEME.

Mr. Churchill explained that the relief of coal freights would be concentrated on export coal, bunker coal, and steel coal. The first-named would benefit by seven-pence half-penny per ton, instead of two pence as provided in the budget and steel coal by ten-pence half-penny instead of three pence. Moreover the scheme had been framed to procure migration of 2500 boys 9,000 single men and women, and 2,500 families from the mining districts alone at a cost of £600,000 per annum. Finally the Government contemplated a scheme for stimulating Empire settlement which would ultimately cost probably two million sterling per annum.

The House of Commons rejected the motion of censure by 331 votes to 151.—Reuter.

WILL NON-BRAHMINS BETRAY BARDOLI ?

(Continued from page 7.)

Bloc, the Government carry in their Council while the Coalition Nationalist Party is not in a position to put together more than 40 votes. It will be seen, therefore, that the Non-Brahmin Party in the Council holds the key to the situation.

SILENCE OF RESPONSIBLE NON-BRAHMIN LEADERS.

If this party undertakes to support the adjournment motion wholeheartedly then there are chances that such a a motion will be carried in the House.

It is true that the Non-Brahmin conference held at Kalyan only a few days ago has passed a resolution sympathising with the peasants of Bardoli, but that is not considered a sufficient guarantee that the party in the Council as a whole will throw in their lot with the Coalitionists on an adjournment motion. Responsible leaders of the Party have not yet expresed their views on Governor's speech nor have they shown their readiness to suppot an adjournment motion. This reticense on the part of the non-Brahmin Party has naturally created certain amount of suspicion in the minds of Coalitionists who are consulting their extremist colleagues not to precipitate the decision of the Council on the Bardoli question.

COALITION NATIONALISTS MEETINGS.

The meetings of the Coalition Nationalist Party are held almost every night to consider the situation that confronts the party. Mr. Chikodi of Belgaum has given a notice asking permission of the President for moving an adjournment motion on the Bardoli question. Whether the President will allow this motion or not is a different matter but so far as the Coalition Party is concerned no unanimity of opinion has been yet reached as regards the advisability of pressing such a motoin to the vote of the House. The question of moving an adjournment motion was discussed in the party meeting for several hours on Monday night but no final decision was arrived at. The general concensus of opinion among the members of the Party is that the party should not take any action in the matter without first consulting other parties in the Council and also sounding the views of Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel about it. It is now definitely understood that the Party has deputed three of its members to consult Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel about the terms of settlement in view of the situation created by the Governor's speech. It is just likely that Mr. Chikodi will not press his adjournment mtion in view of the uncertainty of chances. Attempts are, however, being made to induce one of the members of the non-Brahmin party to sponsor the adjournment motion. If these attempts are successful there is every possibility that the adjournment motion will be moved on Monday next.

JUBBULPORE GUJARATI MANDAL

SUPPORT TO BARDOLI

(From a Correspondent.)

JUBBULPORE, July 24.

A meeting of the Gujarati Mandal was held the other day when a resolution sympathising with the Bardoli peasants was passed. A fund has been started to which Rs. 305 has already been contributed. The amount has already been remitted to Mr. Vallabhbhai. The second instalment amounting about Rs 50 has been handed over to Hon. Seth Govinddas for remittance along with the public contribution.

CONTROL OF RUBBER OUT PUT

GOVERNOR OF EAST INDIES TO SUBMIT OBSERVATIONS

LONDON, July 24.

The Hague.—The Colonial Minister has invited the Governor of East Indies to submit observations regarding the possible control of rubber output or prices either based on voluntary organisations of planters, including native producers or the restriction of production and temporary increase of export duties or Governmental control of production.—Reuter's Special.

LOCAL BODIES: "PUPPETS AND MUMMIES"

GOVT. MEMBERS' CONTEMPT OF PUBLIC OPINION

EXCISE MINISTER SPRINGS A SURPRISE

(From Special Representative).

POONA, July 25.

To-day's proceedings of the Council were certainly much more spicey and more lively than on the first two days. The ball of opposition was set rolling by Dr. Narayanrao Gunjal of Poona who made a slashing attack on Mr. Anderson in connection with the Registration Bill. The discussion on the photo-type system in registration of documents was once more revived with all its vigour and piquancy. Speaker after speaker condemned the new system in no measured terms. Mr. Bhonsale of Khandesh compared Mr. Anderson to "Putana Mavashi" who in days of yore had attempted to kill Krishna with poisoned milk in her breasts. Mr. Anderson brought a hornets nest about his ears by styling the Local Bodies which had sent their opinions on the bill as "puppets and mummies." It could have been hardly expected that the opposition would have taken this insult lying down. Messrs. Nariman and Pahalajani soon made the hon. member realise that he had ventured to step into hot waters. It was at this stage that Moulvi Rafiuddin sprang a most pleasant surprise on the House by withdrawing his motion. There was loud cheering in the House, when the motion was withdrawn.

To-morrow the Small Holdings Bill will be taken up for discussion and a battle royal is expected to be fought on the floor of the House.

It has now come out that Government are making herculean efforts to bring the Sind members, who have not yet attended this Session, to Poona with a view to strengthen their position. Perhaps it is the absence of a majority of Sind members which is responsible for the late day that has been fixed for the discussion of statutory motion regarding the appointment of the Council's Committee to co-operate with the Simon Commission. No division on any important question is likely to take place before the arrival of Sind members.

PROCEEDINGS DETAIL

When the Bombay Legislative Council met again to-day Mr. Chandrachud of Poona asked the permission of the President to present to the House a petition on behalf of the peasants of the Presidency in regard to the Land Revenue and Small Holdings Bills. The President, before allowing the Hon. member to proceed with the presentation of the petition, explained for the information of the House the rules governing the procedure of presentation of public petitions. The language of such a petition he said must be fully courteous. The petition should contain a prayer and must bear the signature of the member of the Council who presents it to the House to indicate that that member is responsible for its "bona fides." The President made it clear that such petitions would not be taken recognition of unless all the conditions were complied with. Mr. Chandrachud then formally presented the petition.

The signatories to the petition have given full expression to their views regarding the Small Holdings Bill. They have made it clear that the Bill is detrimental to the interests of the poor peasants, as it is calculated to deprive them of what little holdings they are in possession of to-day. The petition bears no less than a thousand signatures and thumb impressions.

IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

The Minister for Local Self-Government then moved the first reading of the Bill further to amend the city of Bombay Improvement Trust Transfer Act, 1925. The amendment is designed to accelerate the disposal of matters referred by the Improvements Committee to a sub-Committee for enquiry and report. The Bill also fixes the quorum for the meetings of sub-Committees for transaction of business. The Bill passed all three readings without opposition.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ACT.

The same Minister then moved the first reading of the Bill further to amend the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888. The first reading having been carried the Bill was referred to a Select Committee consisting of Messrs. Husseinbhoy Lalji, H. M. Ranimtoolah, Balubhai Desai, Sir Vasantrao, Messrs. S. K. Bole, Asavale, J. R. Petit, Marzban, Dr. Gilder, Mr. Jitekar, Legal Remembrancer and the Minister. The Committee is to report within a month.

INDIAN REGISTRATION ACT.

The Bill further to amend the Indian Registration Act, 1908 evoked a heated discussion in the House. The last two clauses of the Bill seek to introduce the system of copying document presented for registration by means of photography. The existing Act is so amended as to adapt it to this photo-copying system. It will be remembered that this Bill was introduced last year when after a heated debate and stubborn opposition it was postponed for three months with a view to elicit pubic opinion on it.

Moulvi Rafiuddin Ahmed, Minister for Excise moved that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee.

Mr. N. R. Gunjal of Poona opposed the Bill in a vigorous Marathi speech. Mr. Karki of Kanara opposing the Bill pointed out that almost all the District Boards in the Presidency were against the passing of such a Bill. A number of public associations, moreover, had passed resolutions condemning the Bill.

The Settlements Commissioner defended the Bill with his usual arguments in its favour.

In the course of his speech supporting the Registration Bill, Mr. Anderson alluded to the opinions expressed by several public bodies in the Presidency on the merits of the Bill. He contemptuously called these bodies "puppets and mummies" who freely indulged in "Popat Panchi."

MR. PAHALAJANI'S PROTEST.

Mr. Pahalajani's opposition to the Bill was as vigorous as it was well argumented. He put the whole situation in a nutshell. He pointed out that after the passing of the first reading, the Minister in charge had postponed the further consideration of the Bill with a view to elicit public opinion upon it. It could, therefore, be seen that public bodies were invited to express their opinions in the matter. The public opinion was now available for the information of the House and it was totally adverse to the Bill. Was it right for the Minister, asked the speaker, to defy the public opinion after it had been invited? Mr. Pahalajani strongly protested against the language used by Mr. Anderson in reference to the public bodies whose opinions were not in favour of the Bill. It was utterly unworthy of a responsible Government member, he said, to call these public bodies "puppets and mummies" merely for their honest expression of opinion.

The speaker hoped that Government would exercise more restraint upon the tongues of their officers.

"HEIGHT OF IMPUDENCE."

Mr. Nariman also joined in the protest. It was the height of impudence, he remarked, to treat the honest opinions of public bodies as "Popat Panchi." He was sure Mr. Anderson did not understand the meaning of that term or else he would not have used it. It was an example he said how smatterng knowledge was a dangerous thing! The speaker appealed to the Minister to withdraw the Bill in view of the public agitation against it.

Moulvi Rafiuddin took the non-official members off their feet by declaring that he had withdrawn the Bill. A little later he corrected himself and stated that he withdrew the motion for reference of the Bill to a Select Committee.

A point of order was raised whether at this stage the Minister could withdraw the Bill. The President ruled that permission of the House was necessary for the withdrawal of the motion as that motion was discussed in the House. Permission was granted and the Minister withdrew the motion for reference to the Select Committee. The declaration of the Minister was greeted with cheers from non-official benches. The Bill now remains in the stage in which it was before to-day's motion was made.

Mr. Swaminarayan was returned unopposed on the Finance Committee, the other candidate having voluntarily withdrawn. Rao Saheb Dongersing Patil was elected on the G. I. P. Advisory Committee. The House then rose for the day.

PEASANTS MARCH TO COUNCIL

PROTEST AGAINST SMALL HOLDINGS BILL

POONA, July 25.

A Conference of the peasants of Maharashtra and Karnatak commenced today morning a Mr. Baburao Jedhe, the Chairman of the Reception Committee welcomed the delegates and visitors, criticising the Small Holdings Bill and the Land Revenue Amendment Bill in the course of his speech.

Mr. N. C. Kelkar then proposed Mr. Vithal Ramaji Shinde to the Chair. After the proposal had been seconded and supported Mr. Shinde took the chair. He discussed the Small Holdings Bill and the Land Revenue Amendment Bill as well as the situation in Bardoli, in his address and exhorted the peasants to adopt measures of Satyagraha when necessary.

Resolutions Protesting against the two Bills and supporting the Bardoli Satyagraha were then passed.

Mr. Navale, member of the Bombay Legislative Council, in reply to Mr. Nariman, who addressed the meeting after presidential address had been delivered, assured the Conference that the Non-Brahmin Party, including Mr. Jadhav, would obey the mandate of the Confreence.

The meeting was adjourned at this stage, and a procession of thousands of peasants marched to the Council Hall, led by Mr. Shinde and the leaders from the various districts. The procession stopped before the Council Hall and 25 representatives then proceeded to meet the members of the Council in a specially erected tent. Forty members of the Council including Messrs. Lalji Naranji Pahalajani, Munshi and Jadhav received the resolutions and petition presented by the peasants.

On the way back, the procession stopped at Shivaji's statue which was garlanded by Mr. Shinde.

The Conference resumed its sessions after 3 p.m., when a number of addresses were delivered. Then, with a vote of thanks to the Chair, the proceedings terminated.—A. P.

SMALL HOLDINGS BILL

MR. JOG'S MINUTE OF DISSENT

A "Bombay Government Gazette" published on Wednesday states:—

"With reference to the foot-note to the Report of the Select Committee on Bill No. XVI of 1927 (An Act to prevent the excessive sub-division of agricultural land and to promote the consolidation of such land) published at pages 34-49 of the "Bombay Government Gazette," Part V, dated the 30th June 1928, it is notified that Mr. V. N. Jog, M.L.C., has signed the report of the Select Committee subject to a minute of dissent shown below:

MINUTE OF DISSENT BY MR. V. N JOG.

1. I am of opinion that no legislation should be undertaken which goes contrary to the expressed opinion of, a large majority of the people whom it affects. It has been my experience that the landowners in this part are opposed to any restrictions on the rights of alienation and partition. Even an expert, I think, cannot gauge the precise benefit that will accrue to the people, who for one reason or other are opposed to the bill as at present framed. My considered opinion is that there will be greater hardship and inconvenience to the land-owners than any probable benefit that may accrue by this legislation. I am of opinion that it is advisable not to proceed with the bill.

2. The basic principle underlying the bill is well intentioned. But, I think it is advisable that efforts must be made to educate the people as to the evils of extreme fragmentation by well-directed propaganda. The progress intended to be achieved must be left more to voluntary effort than to legislative coercion, and legislation if any should be of a permissive nature to facilitate the achievement of the object.

3. The standard unit has been left indefinite. That has raised an apprehension in the minds of a large body of peasant-proprietors that they or their children would be expropriated of their rights in their property, and thrown out of employment. To allay this fear, precise measure of the standard units for the various areas in the Presidency should be fixed by the Act itself, and the unit for the present should be a very small one. If the proposed experiment is found to be beneficial to the people and the benefits are brought home to them the units may be subsequently raised.

4. Ordinarily, the source of maintenance and occupation in villages is Agriculture. Very few of the villagers are trained to any other occupation than agriculture or agricultural labour. In the mofussil, industries are very few. The State must first undertake to start village industries and also begin to buy lands offered for sale such lands being set apart for being preferentially given to persons expropriated. So that the persons unemployed will be absorbed in agriculture or industries in the village itself. No such provision has been made in the present bill. If the bill is to be proceeded with, Government should be empowered to buy lands or reserved lands in the village for the specific purpose.

5. The provisions about the pre-emption and the scheme of consolidation are cumbrous and even likely to be evaded. I am afraid, they will also be a fruitful source of litigation.

6. Consolidation to any unlimited extent is not an unmixed good. The bill has not put any limit to the area to be consolidated. Just as there should be a limit below which land should not be split up, I think it desirable to put a limit to the area to be consolidated. It has been found in several instances that big land owners do not bestow the same degree of care and labour on their farm as a small owner does on his small farm. Intensive cultivation can be more profitably achieved in a decent small farm than too big a one."

WANTED: BOLD POLICY

GROWING UNREST ON RAILWAYS

DISPUTES SETTLEMENT CONFERENCE URGED

MADRAS, July 24.

In a statement to the Associated Press regarding the South Indian Railway strike situation, Mr. V. V. Giri, General Secretary of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation, says that the situation is very grave and requires careful handling. It is really a wonder, he adds, that in spite of continued unrest during the last one and half years practically on the whole of the railway system in India, based on grievences, the Government of India have not considered it worth while to take a broad view of the situation and put a stop to the growing uneasiness and distress of more than half a million railwaymen and their families. He appeals to the Government of India and Sir George Rainey to take courage in both hands and immediately call a truce, summon a representative conference and let that body approach all issues regarding railwaymen in India, and arrive at a compromise which can stand a long time to come. He requests the members of the Assembly representing all parties that if this course is not adopted by the Government before the Simla session, they should insist when the Assembly meets that the Government should adopt a bold policy and end the strike war which is causing great uneasiness to the travelling public and great loss to the tax payer. Concluding he appeals to the S. I. R. strikers to strive every nerve to keep up the spirit of absolute nonviolence and peace, lest they should lose public support.—A. P.

PROMINENT STRIKE LEADER ARRESTED

FURTHER ARRESTS EXPECTED

MADRAS, July 25.

A Trichinopoly telegram says: D. Krishnaswamy Pillay, President, South Indian Railway Central Union and the Strike Committee was arrested last night. Arrest of the other strike leaders is also expected. The situation is generally quiet. A number of line menials, and station porters are reported to be resuming work in many places Normal conditions have been restored on the Ernaculam-Shoranur railway, all menials resuming work yesterday afternoon.

MEETINGS AND PROCESSIONS BANNED.

The District Magistrate of Chingleput has prohibited meetings and processions to support the railway strikes within Chingleput District for two months.—A. P.

KODAIKANAL—AMBATURAI LINE RESTORED

MADRAS, July 25.

The District Traffic Superintendent, South Indian Railway, wires from Madura under date 25th July:—My telegram of yesterday. The line between Kodaikanal Road and Ambaturai was restored for through running at 7/30 last evening.—A. P.

WAY OUT OF THE BARDOLI "IMPASSE"

(Continued from page 3.)

the grave danger to peace and property of the innocent and law-abiding people of Bardoli and to Your Excellency's "prestige" as a "Friend of the People":—

(a) According to the Igatpuri concessions,—recently alluded to by the "Times of India"—only 25 per cent. of the "enhanced revenue" in dispute, should be deposited by the 'ryots'. That comes up to Rs. 25,000 only.

(b) Why should not Your Excellency ask some one of your Government, say, Sir Chunilal Mehta, or any of the Bombay "Capitalists" possessing fabulous wealth—to deposit this paltry amount of Rs. 25,000 which is surely repayable, either by the Government or by the Bardoli people, whoever is found to be in the wrong, as a result of the re-enquiry?

(c) The Imperial Bank may deposit the "same" out of the 'idle' funds of the Government, deposited "without interest".

Hoping Your Excellency would gravely consider some of these eminently reasonable and peaceful suggestions, before hastily resorting to a policy of "Brute Force" in the name of His Majesty, who may not in the least be knowing about the official "lawlessness."

I remain,

Your Excellency's Humble Servant,

VITHALDAS KANJI BHUTA.

Girgaon,

Bombay, July 24, 1928.

(This letter was written before the announcement of the offer of Mr. Ramchandra Bhatt.—Editor, "B. C.")

The B. B. and C. I. and N. W. Railways' P. and O. Punjab Express leave Bombay at 1 p.m. on Friday the 27th July with mails and passengers from Europe for Delhi and the Punjab and is due to reach Delhi at 12-50 p.m. and Lahore at 9 p.m. on Saturday and Peshawar at 7-35 a.m. on Sunday.—A. P.

SUIT AGAINST SECRETARY OF STATE

SURAT, July 24.

It is reported that Miss Freni Bhesania, one of the ladies who were arrested yesterday in connection with picketing of auctions for toddy licenses, will shortly file a suit against the Secretary of State charging him with keeping her in wrongful confinement yesterday for nearly four hours.—A. P.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT FRAUD CASE

SIMLA, July 24.

The court room was crowded with officials of the Government of India when the hearing of the cases of alleged fraud in the finance department was continued to-day. Mr. B. Rama Rao, I.C.S., Deputy Secretary, Finance Department, said that during the formal enquiry into the charges against him Sikandarlal made a statement to Mr. Burdon and the witness. The latter did not hold out any inducement, promise or threat for getting the statement. Cross examined by Mr. Petman, Mr. Rama Rao said that Sikandarlal used to carry the private luggage of Finance Department officers, for which they paid him privately. Mr. Petman objected to the filing of Sikandarlal's statement above referred to. The Court allowed the document to be brought in, subject to arguments as to its admissibility in the final stage. In course of his examination Mr. Rama Rao said that when getting a statement from the accused he told the accused "You had better explain and tell me the whole truth now."

Raibahadur Chakravarti, Assistant Secretary, Finance Department, deposed that on receipt of certain pseudo anonymous letters it was decided to carry the records departmentally. 185 boxes were brought up by goods and nine by passenger train. Their weight was 425 maunds and the cost of carrying these and typewriters came to rupees 898. In November 1927, when Mr. J. Piper went home on eight months' leave preparatory to retirement, he told the witness, who was entrusted with his work to "look after Sikandarlal Pari".

Cross examined the witness said that his luggage was also carried by Sikandarlal, for which he paid him. It cost the Department very high for carrying records, as they were carried by passenger train.

Ghulam Mohamed, a carpet dealer deposed that Sikandarlal purchased from him two carpets for about rupees 443. When negotiating the price, the accused informed him that he was giving them to Mr. J. Piper as the Sahib was retiring.—A. P.

SIKANDARLAL'S STATEMENT

"NO INDUCEMENT PROMISE OR THREAT

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"PREPARE FOR COMING STORM"

MR: GANGADHARRAO'S CALL TO BELGAUM AGRICULTURISTS

(From Our Correspondent.)

BELGAUM, July 23.

Under the auspices of the Belgaum District Shetkari Sangh a public meeting was held, in the Maruti Temple, to support the Poona Agriculturist Conference and to elect representatives for the same. Mr. N. G. Joshi, a prominent pleader and landholder, was in the chair. Mr. Gangadharrao exhorted the audience to make the cause of the peasants their own as the peasant was the rock-bottom of all Indian progress. He also pleaded that as many as possible should go to Poona and thus make the Conference actually representative. He hoped Belgaum would not lag behind in waking up its agriculturist and thus prepare for the coming storm. Others who followed spoke in the same strain.

LETTER FROM LONDON

(Continued from page 6.)

tyrants, on all public and private occasions.

Immediately after relieving their alleged hearts of this diabolical travesty of Democracy, the E.C. apparently at the same meeting decided to make a grant from the Political Fund to assist Mr. Allott the official Labour Candidate in Holborn, an employee of the Union, and who now holds his job on the humiliating terms indicated above. Evidently, therefore, the E.C. regards Mr. Allott as quite in accord with its Anti-Red Rat-Hunt, and the latter regards the E.C. as a proper supporter of his political efforts.

This is a pity, for I have in company with others regarded Mr. Allott in the past as the very reverse of the young man out for the £400 and the job in Ecclestone Square.

FREE-LANCE ACTION.

For all my bitter disappointment, I did not let that influence my public actions. I am an elector in Holborn and I wrote "my" candidate what he would do in certain directions if "I" decided to elect him. I am of the old crowd that still believes an elector has rights. Mr. Allott thinks otherwise; he gave me no reply to my letter. I was therefore compelled with a circle of Irish, Indian, and Left Wing English voters, to do my best to prevent Mr. Allott getting into Parliament. No personal feeling, you understand; just a painful duty. I have pleasure in reproducing the letter that Mr. Allott felt too busy, indignant, contemptuous or tired to acknowledge.

(Copy).

18 Featherstone Buildings, High Holborn, London W.C. 1.
June 22nd, 1928.

Mr. Percy Allott,
Shop Assistants Union,
45-46 Gutter Lane, E.C.

Dear Mr. Allott,

You are announced as a candidate in the approaching Parliamentary election in this division, and I am (as I have been for many years) an elector. For my own guidance and that of about 50 colleagues in the division, with influences wider than our own various societies, I desire to ascertain from you your attitude on the following questions:

If elected will you work in the Labour Party and Parliament?

(1) For the Indian National Congress demand of absolute and sovereign independence for India?

(2) For the Irish Republican demand represented in this city and this borough by the Irish Self-determination League, absolute and sovereign independence for an Irish Rtpublic, with control over all Ireland?

(3) For the reversal of the Labour Party's policy of attempting to exclude from the Labour Party, which they in many cases helped to create, delegates members or known supporters of the communist movement, minority movement, or of any organisations disapproved by the causcus of the party?

I have pleasure in enclosing stamped envelope for your reply and I remain.—Yours, faithfully,

(Signed). ARTHUR FIELD.

FREE-LANCE INTERVENTION IN ELECTIONS.

We are back in a position analogous to that in 1887-9, when the Socialists had to oppose the Liberal-Labour tactics of Mr. Threlfall, who was backed by a lot of Tammany Labourites, and had to put specific questions to all the candidates they could tackle, advising the electors as a result of the replies or non-replies. In those distant days, which led up to the formations of what we were optimistic enough to regard as a real and thorough Socialist party, incapable of sliding back to Whiggery, we advised abstention, or a vote for the Tory or other opponent, as a means of doubling the protest vote.

To-day, the group in Holborn agreed on Wednesday to give an effective retort to the non-reply, more eloquent than words, of the Labour candidate. It left individuals free to either abstain from voting, or vote for one of the other candidates as a means of doubling the opposition. The cry that will greet these freelance tactics is the same old one of "You are paid by the Tories". While this is a distinct protection from the statement that we are paid out of Funds in Moscow, it is still a fact that it hurts sensitive men to be so accused. What a bit of luck! There was a Liberal in the field, who was no more conservative than the Tory and would serve as well to wield the thick stick. It was resolved that those who went to the poll should vote for the Liberal, as a retort to the exclusionists and imperialists who are not hesitating to set up a rival candidate to our sitting Member in North Battersea, Mr. Saklatvala.

THE RESULT AND THE MORAL.

Here we have a clear result; a fall in the Labour vote instead of an advance. Labourites will sneer at it; seeing that Holborn as a hopeless seat where budding politicians try out their paces before being entrusted with better chances. But the policy could be applied with equal force and more advantage in constituencies where the Labour man either sits already or is within winning distance of the goal. A large number of the constituencies show the victorious candidate, not master of the dramatic majorities of 10,000 or 12,000, but slipping in by 100 or 200 votes. A handful of determined men and women can do big work there. Other constituencies are like the Carmarthen division, which this week has been the scene of another byeelection.

THE LESSON OF CARMARTHEN.

I am not myself interested with the 'Slump' of the Liberal vote at Carmarthen but I will indicate the scientific way of analysing it. At the general Election the sitting member (Mond) was a Libera. He secured 17,281 votes, there being no Tory in the field. He has now turned turtle and been given a peerage by the Tory government. The electors now give 10,201 votes to the Liberal and 8,361 to the Tory. This shows an increase of 1,281 in the total anti-Labour vote.

The chief thing that concerns me is that Labour is now within 47 votes of election. This therefore, is one of the constituencies that can certainly be controlled by the Free Lancers in case there is no direct candidature by red-blooded Labourites.

(1) The special programme of the Freelance movement should be: Recognition of the right of all shades of Socialist thought to belong to and hold office in the Labour Party, the only test being the signature of the declaration on applying for membership;

(2) Recognition of the national independence of India, Egypt and Ireland;

(3) The restoration to Ireland of the truncated counties.

The summer programme of special papers and discussions has now included a discussion of the Government of India's Agricultural Review 1926-27; the Royal Commission on Agriculture's Damp Squib; cultivation and revenue in the Punjab; analogies of Bardoli and the Irish Land League; Bengal and "Back to the Land"; Land Alienation in Sind.

MORE ABOUT TEA GROWING.

Mr. A. Abdullah writes in "The Worker," organ of the Minority movement on Tea Plantation Slavery. He declares that the workers are in some cases kidnapped and forced on to the reservations and states that the profits of the Assam tea industry run to as high a figure as 450 per cent.!

The writer has probably drawn chiefly upon the report of the T.U.C. delegation, although independent sources have long been available. Mr. Abdullah quotes with approbation the letter of a correspondent in your journal of May 26 and also from Calcutta "Forward" of May 13. The latter passage states that the practically "shanghaised" recruits do not know where their assigned districts lie. Though they groan and murmur, they have to submit to cases of cheating, beating, immodest treatment of females and similar wrongs which are not rare. Mr. Abdullah proceeds:

"Readers may be shocked to know that an Indian worker, Badrimaharaj was told with many others that he was going to Gangannathpuri, near Calcutta for work, but actually was taken to Fiji!

When the workers arrive at the tea gardens, they are practically slaves. They are not free to leave the gardens or to go beyond a limited area. They are given no education, and are kept from the outside world. Infant mortality is terribly high in comparison with other parts of India.

The average wages paid in the Gurma Valley of Assam are for men 13s. 2 1/2d. women 8s. 2d., and children upto 16 years 6s. 7 1/2d. per month.

What of the master class? Their tea shares are among the most highly paid investments. From an acre of land in Assam an average of 471 pounds of tea can be produced. The earning per acre is £37 1s.; while the labour cost is only £9 5s. 3d., or 5d. per tea pound. This leaves £27 15s. 9d. per acre for the capitalist. It should be remembered also that in some of the scientifically equipped gardens the labour cost is less than a penny for a pound of tea.

THE LAND KEPT FOR "ENGLISH."

In 1925 Assam had 412,000 acres of land growing tea, which is only one-fourth of the total quantity of land taken by the tea planters.

"In the Assam tea industry, the English capitalists have invested £14,000,000 and the dividends run as high as 450 per cent. The industry as a whole brings in much more than 14 million every year.

"This is only a picture of the Assam tea industry. There are other parts of India and Ceylon where tea gardens are very prosperous.

"The only pleasure in the worker's life is to see his own purchasing power diminished in order that bosses may have fat dividends, or to see sahibs playing polo or tennis while the slaves pull the bosses' punkhas."

FAULTY CONCLUSION.

Mr. Abdullah arrives at a conclusion which is not justified. He apparently thinks no one has taken up the question before its ventilation by the Trades Congress Deputation. He says:—

"Up to now a keen interest has been taken in the organisation of the industrial workers, but unfortunately these high highly exploited tea garden workers have been neglected. It is to be hoped that class-conscious British workers will take a greater interest in the Indian question and help them to organise."

Six years ago the Workers' Welfare League of India, under the expert guidance of Mr. J. M. Parikh, went into the legal and economic question of tea and coffee plantation labour and moved for the abolition of the penal indenture system. Mr. Joshi of the T.U.C. conducted enquiries and unsuccessfully tried to get into the gardens through which there are no public roads. The result of various efforts to secure support from the Joint Co-operative Wholesales, who are owners of tea gardens, was that the League obtained a promise that the A.I.T.U.C. shall be allowed to send a representative in with the next deputation from this side. The result of all the efforts was to put an ultimate term to the life of the Indentured Labour Act. The interim "system" that now prevails, and is in process of change (recruiters on the average securing no more than ONE RECRUIT EACH, instead of hundreds), will certainly be pushed to an early grave if trade union organisation can be brought to bear upon the tea (and it is to be hoped the Madras coffee) plantations. One thing that Mr. Abdullah omits from his article is a reference to the strikes which have been regularly breaking out in the tea gardens. These have induced the Governor of Assam to make recommendations to the planters to concede some elementary amenities to the workers, "otherwise it appears that the trade unions will take the matter up."

In face of that, the agitators of all sorts may cry with Galileo, "E pur si muove!" (It moves, for all that)

COMPLAINT AGAINST DIRECTORS OF KEMP AND COMPANY

HEARING POSTPONED TO AUGUST 10

The notices issued against five directors of Messrs. Kemp and Co. Ltd. at the instance of Framji Rustomji Singara a shareholder of the firm came up for argument before Mr. M. S. Pandit Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, on Tuesday.

APPLICATION FOR ADJOURNMENT.

On behalf of the respondents, Mr. Caroe of Messrs. Craigie, Blunt and Caroe, Solicitors, applied for an adjournment. He said that Mr. K. M. Munshi had been briefed by the respondents to defend them and as he was away in Poona in connection with the Legislative Council Session, he could not be in Bombay for some time.

Mr. Sherston Baker, Counsel for the complainant having no objection to the adjournment, the case was postponed to August 10.

COMPLAINANTS' CASE.

The complainants' case it would be recalled was that the said Company issued and published in Bombay on or about the 22nd August 1927 under the provisions of the Indian Companies Act a balance sheet and profit and loss account for the year ending 31st March, 1927, which he alleged was not correct as regards stock-in-trade.

LATE MR. KESHAVRAM RUDARJI

DEATH OF A PROMINENT ANAVIL EDUCATIONIST

The late Mr. Keshavram Rudarji Desai, who passed away at Bulsar on Monday night at the age of about 65, was one of the foremost members of the Anavil community. The deceased took prominent part in starting the Anavil Samaj which distributes annually Rs. 4,000 as scholarships to poor and deserving students. As a philanthropist, educationist and social reformer, the late Mr. Keshavram occupied a conspicuous place in the community. He helped a number of newly students to complete their course of education. Just a few days before his death Mr. Keshavram had finished his term of the presidentship of the Anavil Samaj.

HOW TO END MILL STRIKE.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—(1) It is, now, for the citizens of Bombay to avail themselves of the first opportunity to find out ways and means to end the strike, at an early date. The labour-strike if prolonged, for months and months together, will do no good either to the owners or to the mill-hands. In these circumstances, the only course that is now open to the well-wishers of starving strikers is to submit a scheme which will be beneficial to the mill-workers as well as to the mill-owners. And that scheme is the "Tertile Workers' Family Relief Fund" to which the mill-owners will contribute at Rs. 2, a month being the average of monthly contributions at "1, 2 and 3" rupees, per man at 4 per cent. of other wages. While, the mill-workers will start for each mill—the "Mill-hands' Co-operative Relief Society", with shares of Rs. 10 each, to be paid at annas (eight) 8, a month per share. Hence, a mill-worker will be able to buy 3 fully paid up shares in 5 years; six shares in 10 years; 9 shares in 15 years; 12 shares in 20 years and 15 shares in 25 years. The total collection per month will be separately invested in the name of the chairman and managing committee of each society, for each mill; while, the society will be administered by the elected members, all of whom will be "mill-workers," though "three to four" of them may be selected from the clerks working in the same mill on a small monthly remuneration. The object of this scheme will be to set apart 25 per cent. to the "Reserve Fund", 50 per cent. for the Members' Relief Fund and 25 per cent for investment in shares of the very same mill, thus enabling the representatives of the managing committee to voice the feelings of all the "mill-workers" at the annual general meeting of all shareholders of the mill-concern. This system, in fact, will be the foundation of economic Swarajya of the Bombay textile workers as the feeble voice of the representatives of the managing committee of the "Mill-hands Relief Society" will be heard by all the shareholders at the annual general meeting, and they will certainly attach due importance, as these few representatives are likely to know much more about the mill affairs than the shareholders themselves. The main object of the "Mill-workers' Relief Society" will be to grant short period loans ranging from one half to one month's pay to any needy member at a rate of interest not exceeding "two pies" a month, and to be repaid in two to four months' time. But under no circumstances, the society should follow the suicidal policy and working system of a credit society. In fact, there should be no "credit society" for the mill-workers as it has done more harm than good, these being an inducement to borrow more than is essentially required on account of the more harmful wording in the Act itself, that "the borrowed amount will be recovered from the borrower, or any or all" sureties, though, in most cases, the borrowers are left to themselves, and the unlucky sureties are compelled to make up the loss good. The full details will be given in due course, as it is not possible to do so, at the present moment, in this short letter. In brief, the total monthly contributions from the mill-owners will be deposited either in the Government Bank or for the safe custody with our own "Local Self-Government," through the mill-owners' Association, and the total deposits will bear not less than 4-1|2 per cent. interest per annum. The mill-owners' contributions to the "Textile Workers' Family Relief Funds", will be administered by a committee of 12 to 15 members of whom 5 will be from the Mill-owners' Association, 5 will be from the members of the corporation representing A, D, E, F and G Wards, and also two ex-officio members, one of whom will be the Collector of Bombay, and the other will be the Registrar of Trade Unions, while, the other three members will be from the representatives of the managing committees of the "Mill-workers Relief Societies," as they will represent both in the light of employees and shareholders as well, since each society will invest not less than 25 per cent. of its annual income in the mill shares. Hence, there will be in all 83 societies, and the total investment by all the Mill-hands' societies, will come to more than two lakhs of rupees.

May I most respectfully appeal to all the mill-owners to have mercy on their own hard-working and low-paid employees, and thus, come to an amicable settlement in order to bring this unhappy strike to an end: and strive hereafter, to promote a spirit of good-will and harmony, with no other motive than to promote the commerce Industry and Trade of Bombay, and thus to enable their own employeers to live in contentment and peace, as the welfare of the employees is a sure sign of prosperity and happiness in life of the mill-owners themselves. Hence, why not strive to end the strike, and thus live in peace, being free from worries and anxieties.—Yours, etc.,

NARAYAN RAO KULKARNI.

PROTECTION FOR CHEMICALS

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—With reference to the recent announcement of the Government of India regarding protection for chemicals used in textile and other industries I beg to draw the attention of the Mill-owners' Association and the Indian Merchants' Chamber etc. to the fact that it is a dangerous proposition for our industries and we must oppose it.

Some of the chemicals, namely, potash alum, sulphate of alumina, copper sulphate and sodium sulphide are never manufactured in India by Indian chemical manufacturers though the raw materials are easily available and are being exported by thousands of tons to foreign countries. Even during war when the rates were very high no one came forward to manufacture these chemicals and now they are asking for protection simply to over-tax the Indian textile industry.

Zinc chloride, ferrous sulphate, magnesium sulphate and Glauber's salt (sodium sulphate are manufactured by some of the chemical factories and they need no protection because ferrous sulphate and Glauber's salt are cheap waste products and Indian makers can easily and sucessfully compete with foreign manufacturers. The Salt cake (raw material for sodium sulphate or Glauber's Salt and sodium sulphide) is thrown away by tons by many manufacturers because there is no demand for it. It is a by product of hydrochloric and nitric acid and these acids pay so much profit that no manufacturer cares to realize profit from making soda sulphate or soda bisulphate (which is used by the artificial silk industry from the by product—salt cakes none even cares to store it. Those who demand protection for chemicals should diverf their attention to this waste. They can utilize their salt cake in many ways but this sort of protection they do not want! They want to over-tax the Textile industry without or before manufacturing a chemical.

As regards the sulphuric hydrochloric and nitric acids protection will prove a menace to the country. About an year ago when the Eastern Chemical Company and Messrs. Dharamsey Morarji chemical works were working separately the rate of the acids were in limit, but no sooner both the factories were under one control the rates were increased by leaps and bounds. Rates were increased by 200 in some cases. The textile mills and metal workers know this fact and now when the people are importing acids from foreign countries they are out to beg for protection! Their history of the past twelve months proves that they do not deserve any protection. The Eastern Chemical Company is "incorporated in Great Britain", Wake up millowners!—Yours, etc.

Petlad July 7.

MOHANLAL M. JHAVERI.

INDO-PERSIA AIR MAIL

RESPONSIBILITY OF POSTAL DEPARTMENT

To The Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—As the next issue of our monthly "Bulletin" of the "Iran League" will take yet some days to appear may I ask the hospitality of your columns as a matter of urgency? Our Teheran correspondent, who is a reliable authority states that the Junkers Air and Mail service in Persia officially applied to the Persian Postal Department requesting the latter to give the needed information to the Indian Postal authorities with regard to the rapid Air and Mail service between Bushire and Teheran and further via Baku to Europe.

It is evident that the Indian Postal authorities have not yet intimated to the various post offices in India the existence of the Air service. As both States, Persia and India, are members of the Postal Union they are bound to observe its regulations. The delay in due publicity is depriving the businessmen both in India, on the one hand, and Persia and other countries in touch with Europe, on the other, of the important facilities of rapid postal intercourse. As my correspondent is pretty certain that the Persian authorities must have already taken the necessary steps, may we know through your columns whether or not the Indian Postal Department has been made officially aware of the regular Air service provided for carriage of mail and passengers by Messrs. Junkers?

We have already shown the enormous advantages of the new mode of transmission to the mercantile world. The journey from Bushire to Teheran which occupied nearly a week even by motor is now accomplished in 9 hours by air. There is corresponding acceleration in the intercouse between India and the Eastern Europe effected by Messrs. Junkers.—Yours, etc.,

G. K. NARIMAN,
Editor "Bulletin Iran League."

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Bombay Chronicle.

CEYLON REFORM REPORT

SIMLA NERVOUS

FORECAST OF CHANGES IN INDIA

The Simla correspondent of "Forward" has wired the following message to the paper:—

The publication of the report of the Ceylon Reforms Commission at this stage has been particularly unwelcome to the authorities here. Perhaps the most disheartening thing is the view expressed by the Commission on the subject of franchise and communal representation.

Authorities in India fear that the repercussions of the Ceylon Reform report on the Indian situation are likely to be enormous. The finding of the Commissioners that "communal representation is wholly pernicious in its effects on the social structure of the island and creates ever widening gulf between communities and tends to obscure national interests in the clash of rival races and religions," has caused dismay to these forces who were counting on the continuance and even aggravation of that system in India, so that her advance towards nationalism may be retarded by communal conflicts and the need for permanent existence of third party established.

And equally distasteful to Indian authorities is the grant of manhood franchise and the right of vote to women above thirty.

INDIA AND CEYLON.

However, while these two decisions of the Ceylon Reform Commission have provoked hostile comment there is no doubt that the scheme evolved for Ceylon in some measure follows the line of those intended for India. The only difference lies (and that is a very material difference) in that the measure of Self-Government granted to Ceylon as a whole is to be conceded only to provinces in India, while in the central sphere there is to be even some reaction.

It is stated that the idea underlying the minds of Britishers, both official and non-official in India, is that there should be a kind of full provincial autonomy in the provinces in the sense that they have ministerial Government only but vast reserve powers are to be placed in the hands of Governors and I.C.S. to be fully compensated for the loss of executive councillorships. Similarly British interests in India are to be statutorily safeguarded. Whether the police will be kept under the provinces is doubtful. But there is a definite move to burden the Indian provinces with Second Chambers to work as a clog against any radical programme of reforms by ministers.

CENTRAL AUTOCRACY.

But while this so-called autonomy is to be conceded in the provinces, there is to be definite attempt made to withdraw even the existing concession to popular opinion in the Central Government. The present non-official majority in our Legislative Assembly, it is said, may be reduced materially so that the official and non-official strength may be evenly divided and the safe handling of Government business is to be further ensured by proposing for the Assembly an indirect election in place of the present direct election.

The only so-called concession to popular opinion may be that the Indian executive councillors may be nominated from among the elected members of the Assembly so that in the race for this prize post the non-official side may be demoralised and Government majority as a permanent feature of the constitution ensured.

The reason for this plan, it is said, is that the Assembly's lead has always been disastrous in its results as it poisons the feelings, among provincial legislatures against the Government and has its repercussions far and wide. This source of "revolutionary propaganda," as one put it, is to be stopped. And this plan gets additional strength from the fact that the Central Government is to be armed with large residuary powers to superintend and control the autonomous provincial legislatures.

SAFEGUARDING INTERESTS.

The only other minor concession in the centre may be the creation of a portfolio for the civil member for defence. On the other hand, an attempt will be made to statutorily bar the Indian legislature against enacting a measure discriminating against British capital in India and some statutory guarantee is to be provided to British civil servants to safeguard their interests.

Thus while an attempt may be made to show that grant of reforms to Ceylon and India would be similar in appearance. The fundamental difference may be overlooked in that all popular authority and influence in the centre is to be sapped and Indian voice silenced and even in the provinces creation of bicameral chambers is to retard progress.

Grant of a further measure of reform to Ceylon is genuine, however short it may fall of nationalist aspirations of the Ceylonese, but the mind of those in powers is working in diametrically opposite direction so far as Indian reforms are concerned.

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INDEFENSIBLE INSISTENCE

THE DEPOSIT ISSUE

The "Leader" writes:—

The Government in their communique have laid great stress on this point. They have stated that 'the one condition of this comprehensive settlement to be satisfied, from the point of view of the Government, is the payment of the difference between the old and the new assessments into the treasury. The reasons for this are obvious, and this is a necessary vital condition.' To the general public the reasons for this insistence are not so obvious, and the Government would have done well to explain them. They are most probably connected with its own notions of prestige and that is why the communique was not more explicit on the point. But the Government are greatly mistaken if they think that by insisting on this silly condition they will enhance their prestige, or lower it by withdrawing it. In fact, they will gain in prestige by acting in a conciliatory, trustful and reasonable spirit. Mr. Vallabhbhai's attitude, as disclosed in his letter, is thoroughly reasonable. It does not show that he is spoiling for a fight. On the other hand, it discloses how anxious he is for a just and honourable settlement. He has declared that he would be satisfied with an official inquiry committee in the selection of whose personnel the people have 'adequate representation.' He does not regard the constitution of the committee as among the fundamentals of the peasants' demands. Mahatma Gandhi's interview also shows how pained he is at the possibility of the negotiations failing. We think other contentious points are capable of settlement if the conditions for the deposit is withdrawn. It ought not to be made a vital issue by Government. They have stated that they do not insist on the enhanced assessment being paid by the peasants themselves but they would be satisfied if any one paid the amount in a lump sum on their behalf. This makes their insistence still more indefensible. If they are so particular on the question can they not induce some one to deposit 'the comparatively insignificant amount' to enable them to adopt the course which justice requires?

DEPRESSED CLASSES AND SIMON COMMISSION

DEMAND FOR COMMUNAL REPRESENTATION

NAGPUR, July 24.

The local Hindu Sabha, the Anglo-Indian Association, the Muslim Tanzim and Depressed Classes Association have been supplied with questionnaire to submit memoranda to the Simon Commission. The Anglo-Indian Association will submit their memorandum through the Calcutta Association, the Hindu Sabha and the Muslim Tanzim are still undecided.

The Depressed Classes Association have submitted their memorandum demanding communal representation based on communal electorates. They are not in favour of complete provincial autonomy but demand that one Executive Councillor should be selected from among the Depressed Classes. There should be proportionate representation of all communities in all public services abolishing caste prejudices and restrictions.—A. P.

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GLEANINGS FROM URDU PAPERS.

STUDENTS AND BARDOLI

The whole country has justified the demands of the peasants of Bardoli. Semi-official and Anglo-Indian papers too are declaring that the obstinate attitude taken up by the Bombay Government is improper. In spite of all this, Government seem to be anxious to maintain their prestige. What is now required is that Government should give up their present attitude and fulfil the demands of the peasants. The latter will not lose anything even if the Satyagraha campaign is protracted, since they are prepared even for the worst. It is only the Government who should be careful about their safety.—"Hamdard."

During the year ending with 31st December, 1926, in the city of London alone there were no less than 47,029 motor accidents, including 1,003 deaths. There is a belief amongst the people about certain goddesses that they cannot be appeased until human beings are not sacrificed in their names. Similarly several human lives should be sacrificed every day at the altar of the bloody goddesses of modern civilisation. The names of these blood-seeking goddesses are motor cars, tram cars and motor cycles.—"Sach."

STUDENTS AND BARDOLI.

After paying a glorious tribute to what the student-population of Persia, China and Egypt has done in winning freedom for these different countries, "Hamdard" refers to the Bardoli struggle and then observes:—On this occasion we want to address the students of the Arabic and religious schools in particular. There is no obstacle in the way of their taking part in national movements. But what is generally observed is that if any part at all has been taken, it is by such students as belong to our English universities, the students of Arabic schools have practically kept themselves aloof from these movements, although they ought to have been in the forefront of all such movements as aim at securing freedom for the country. If the message of Bardoli fails to arouse these students, and if these students also fail to bring about the awakening of the people, then it should be understood that our future is dark.

The Egyptian Parliament had, during its last session, sanctioned E£26,000 for building and maintaining a hospital for children as well as a maternity home.—"Hamdard."

Commenting on Mr. Hartshorne's apology, "Hamdard" writes:—India is indeed very fortunate in having on the Simon Commission men of the type of Hartshorne who, in a fit of anger, utter all sorts of things without making justification and have to feel sorry for it afterwards. We already know what the result of the enquiry will be which is conducted by such people.

NEED FOR REFORM.

In the course of an article in "Habl-ul-Matin", Saiyed Jalaluddin Al-Husaini writes to say that it is very necessary to bring about reforms in the religious meetings that are held all over India during the month of Muharram to commemorate Hazrat Husain's martyrdom. He then calls upon the Shiahs as well as the Sunnis to give up such actions (as for example, beating the breast with chains, etc.), as are decidedly contrary to Islam; to give up such things as bring the Mussalmans into disrepute or in any other way humiliate them in the eyes of non-Muslims; to try to remove the causes of friction between the Shiahs and the Sunnis; to appoint certificated Zakirs, Marsia-khavan, etc., so that unauthentic traditions, etc., may not be quoted at the meetings and lastly, to curtail the expenses incurred during the days of mourning so that the amount of money thus saved may be utilised towards maintaining orphanages, schools, etc.—"Ittehad."

RAJENDRANATH'S MEMORANDUM CONDEMNED.

The memorandum prepared by Raja Narendranath is so reactionary that no right-thinking man will ever support it.—"Akali."

The memorandum is a document every word of which is steeped in slavery and ignorance.—"Congress."

The rumours that the Patiala Durbar has abandoned the celebration of the Muharram festival is contradicted. We are glad that the rumours have proved to be untrue.—"Hamdam."

"Bande Mataram" learns that as a result of Raja Narendranath's memorandum the Punjab Government is considering the question of affording more opportunities to Europeans in Provincial services. It is said that some other Provincial Governments are also considering similar schemes.

At a meeting of the Jains held in Delhi on the 12th instant a resolution was passed excommunicating Lala Kesari Mal on the ground that he is carrying on agitation in favour of widow-remarriage. Some 400 Jains were present at the meeting.—"Tej."

Eight shopkeepers have recently been convicted in Lahore, the charge against them being that they had adulterated ghee. All of them have been fined Rs. 30 each.—"Tej."

"Hamdard" calls upon Mussalmans to enlist themselves as members of the Congress in large numbers and opines that if they do so, there will be no possibility of their rights being ignored by anybody.

RELIEF FROM STAMP DUTIES

LONDON, July 23.

On the Government's initiative, the House of Commons agreed to the inclusion of a new clause in the Budget granting relief from certain stamp duties in connection with company reorganisations in order to meet the wishes of the American section of the Cotton spinning industry, which Mr. Samuel declared, was seeking to reorganise itself and its finances.—Reuter's Special.

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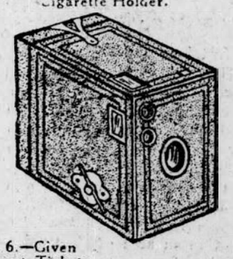
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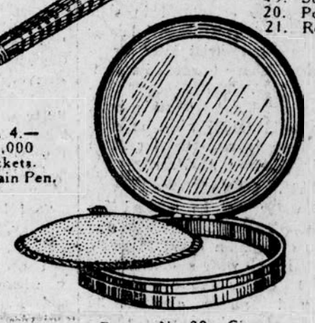
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20.	Pocket Knife	130
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24.	Razor	100
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26.	Turkish Bath Towel	190
27.	Military Hair Brushes (1 Pair)	300
28.	Washing Belt	150
29.	Vanity Case	150
30.	Box of Pears Soap	145
31.	Razor Blades (Packet of 5)	120
32.	Rolled Gold & Imitation Pearl Brooch	90
33.	Rolled Gold Links & Studs (Studded)	100
33A.	Rolled Gold Links & Studs (Plain)	90
34.	Playing Cards (1 Pack)	75
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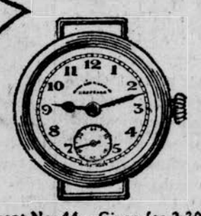
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BOMBAY THURSDAY JULY 26 1928

ELECTROCUTIONIST IN POLITICS

LORD BIRKENHEAD'S BITTER TONGUE

This is a dismally squeamish age, in which the art of manly invective and masculine vituperation has been emasculated by mealy-mouthed courtesy and cowardly urbanity. Our public life is drab and dull because we are afraid to give and take the hard blows that shatter apathy and demolish indifference.

Therefore I scornfully decline to swell the chorus of Heeps and Pecksniffs who groan over the polished truculence of Lord Birkenhead. The truth is that we all secretly gloat over his flouts and gibes and jeers, thus writes James Douglas in the "Sunday Express."

They rend the leaden sky like forked lightning. Even the quivering victims are struck by them benefit by the rude shock.

It is good to be electrocuted now and then, and Lord Birkenhead is the most deadly electrocutionist in politics or out of it. He is like a live rail on which it is dangerous to tread. The faintest provocation taps his highest voltage.

"SLUM PUBS."

The House of Lords last Tuesday was somnolently listening to a dreary debate on the Liquor (Disinterested Ownership and Management) Bill. Lord Buckmaster innocently quoted an allusion by Lord Balfour of Burleigh to "slum pubs". "Slum what?" cried Lord Birkenhead. "Slum pubs," replied Lord Buckmaster.

"What is a 'pub'?" blandly inquired Lord Birkenhead. Lord Buckmaster retorted, "Oh, well, if the noble earl does not know what a 'pub' is, he can hardly expect me to instruct him."

Whereupon Lord Birkenhead rebuked him for inviting the Lords to "descend to the nomenclature of the gutter," and advised him not to "borrow from the ebullitions of younger peers which add little to the dignity of this House."

He then poured a flood of daringly irrelevant irony on Lord Buckmaster's "personal perambulations" and "promenades" in the vicinity of "slum pubs," and maliciously suggested that, after all, they could "only be an episode in his life."

I like Birkenheadese. It revives my jaded interest in party polemics. Hard words break no bones, and they dissipate the lethargy of the electorate. They shock us into at least momentary attention.

INSOLENCE AND INSULT.

I am all for a revival of political insolence and insult. In the grand old days of the Grand Old Man, Disraeli execrated Gladstone as a "sophisticated rhetorician intoxicated with the exuberance of his own verbosity."

To go further back, Daniel O'Connell derided "Dizzy" as "the lineal descendant of the impenitent their." And not so long ago Fr. Healy earned the sobriquet of "Tiger Tim" by the venom of his terrible tongue.

Lord Birkenhead almost alone preserves the good old English tradition of verbal swashbuckling, though now and then Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Churchill vie with him in the noble art of polemical pugilism or what used to be known as Limehousing.

I wish Lord Birkenhead could be provided with foes worthy of his steel. It is not fair to throw upon him the whole burden of diverting the gaze of the new voters from Wimbledon tennis and greyhound racing to the graver issues of our national life. Goliath needs a David to attract a gate. Perhaps our only David will come to his aid.

Lord Birkenhead should not be driven to use the bludgeon on placable men of straw like Lord Arnold who, he declared in the House of Lords, had never produced evidence that he was capable of making ten dollars in Wall-street. This blow below the belt maddened the elephantine Lord Haldane into cumbrously comparing Lord Birkenhead to "one of those strange animals at the Zoo which are obviously out of their natural element on the bench on which they sit."

On another occasion Lord Birkenhead (then out of office) lashed Lord Salisbury and Lord Selborne with contemptuous sarcasm. "I will not say that they were the twin brothers of the movement (for reforming the House of Lords). They were the Dolly Sisters."

When Lord Birkenhead (then Mr. F. E. Smith) was contesting the Southport Division, he thus described his opponent:—

I have seen a photograph of Mr. Woodcock, and I have never seen anything like it in my life. I think he should have found a place in a managerie. I would not trust Mr. Woodcock with a flea if I had one.

This is not perhaps "the nomenclature of the gutter," but it is the sort of full-blooded invective that would be understood even in those "slum pubs" of which the noble earl has happily never heard. It brings dry-as-dust dialectics home to the business and the bosom of the man in the street and the woman in the street.

REAL AND SHAM FIGHTS.

After all, we are a nation of sportsmen and sportswomen. We delight in many varieties of blood sports, from fox hunting and stag hunting down to otter hunting and coursing.

We glory in the fierce rivalry of the ring. Some of us furtively indulge in the illegal pastime of cock fighting with bantams armed with steel spurs.

If our men of light and leading desire to overcome the bored indifference of our unwieldy electorate, they must stage real fights instead of sham fights. They must emulate the lusty arrogance and robust effrontery of Lord Birkenhead. They must wear a front of brass and employ a tongue of poison.

I know many intellectuals who envy his monopoly of the limelight. They grieve over their inability to furnish "Low" with material for his cruel caricatures. They sigh for the nimbus he weaves daily round "Lord Burstinghead" and "Jix" and Mr. Baldwin.

But they lack the courage to make themselves caricaturable. They are wanting in the wit to invent a trade-mark like the Baldwin briar or the Birkenhead cigar or the Winston flattery or the Chamberlain monocle or the Georgian eyebrow.

In short, they do not possess either first-class brains or first-class cheek. I admire Lord Birkenhead's unmeasured contempt for his adversaries. But I deplore his undisputed sovereignty in savage satire and lethal sword-play.

There is a danger that his offensive powers may languish through paucity of practice. He may, like many old champions, grow fat and inefficient, though I am sure he will never fall so low as to become, like them, the landlord of a "slum pub," a pensioner on bibulous idolatry.

And let those who decry his displays of slogging on the ground that they are not dignified face the astounding fact that he is a master of dignity as well as indignity. Let them ponder over the versatility of the virtuos who can pass from the deeps of Billingsgate to the heights of grave eloquence and subtle argument, delighting the lowbrow, the mid-brow, and the high-brow with equal facility.

He may be Satanic. He may be diabolical. He may be brutal. But at least he imports into the dreary and dusty wastes of controversy the ferocity of the tiger and the voracity of the vulture.

They be ferine but he provides dangerous sport for the bold big-game hunter who is willing to face his tearing teeth or his charging tusks in the jungle of politics.

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B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY TRAINS

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I shall thank you to kindly find space in your valued paper for the following:—

On Saturday last I was travelling to Bandra by the Borivli steam local train which left Church Gate at 5-45 p.m.

When nearing the Charni Road Station I noticed a rain cloud rapidly approaching from the south-west. As the third class in the rear in which I was sitting had no shutters to some of the doors and windows, I changed this carriage and got into the one ahead at the Grant Road Station. To my horror I found a great number of the shutters of the doors and windows of this carriage too missing.

The rain cloud overtook the train at Dadar, and from that place till it reached Bandra, the condition of the people in these carriages was simply pitiable.

There were a number of little children and women with tiny babes in arms, and they were all drenched to the skin on the Bandra cause-way.

I am positive the higher Railway officials must be absolutely ignorant of this state of things, for they would allow this to exist is past human comprehension. Such imperfect carriages must be withdrawn immediately.—Yours, etc.,

R. A. TARKHAD.

VISAPUR TANK SCHEME

INSURANCE AGAINST FAMINE

The further protection of the Ahmednagar District of the Bombay Presidency against famine is being assured by the approaching completion of the Visapur Canals System which will irrigate a considerable area in the southern half of the District. The north side of the District is now more or less protected by means of two big schemes viz. the Godavari and Pravara Canal Systems, both of which are now practically fully developed.

The following are brief particulars of the Visapur Canals System which is expected to be completed in about a year's time:—

An Earthen Dam 7440 feet long and 84 feet high over the river bed was completed in June 1927 across the Hanga River, a tributary of the Bhima. It is situated about a mile and a half south-west of Visapur Railway Station in the Dhond-Manmad Line of the G. I. P. Railway. This Dam forms a Lake with a capacity when full of 1136 million cubic feet. The catchment of this lake which is 159 sq. miles, is situated in an area of rather precarious rainfall, but it may be mentioned that the lake filled and the waste weir twice came into operation during the first monsoon after its completion viz. in 1927. The Dam was started originally as a famine relief work in 1896 but was subsequently completed in slow stages, partly by Criminal Tribes' labour and subsequently by Convict labour supplemented by free labour towards its completion in 1926-1927. The Deccan Convict Gang was employed on this work from the year 1901 to 1927 when on completion of the Dam it was transferred to the New Central Prison at Nasik.

MAIN CANAL.

The storage water will be utilised for irrigating the country to the south of the Dam by means of a main canal 11 miles and 2,000 feet long with a discharging capacity of 110 cusecs and a series of distributaries and minor channels 35 miles in length. The total area under command is 95,000 acres of which 26,000 acres is taken as being irrigable.

The estimated cost of the whole scheme is Rs. 41 lakhs out of which Rs. 21 lakhs have been spent on the Dam and Head Works. The remaining amount is being spent on the construction of the Canal and its Distributaries and miners. The total expenditure incurred upto the end of March 1928 is over Rs. 35 lakhs and it is expected the whole scheme will be completed in about a year's time.

The Main Canal passes through a high ridge in its third mile through which a tunnel 1400 feet long with a sectional area of 50 sq. ft. has been cut in solid rock. This tunnel has been under construction during the last year and has just been successfully completed. A small length of it where soft rock was met with had to be lined with cement concrete.

The Main Canal crosses a good many streams along its length, the largest being the waste weir nalla, the Palashi Nalla and the Ghargaon Nalla. Aqueducts over all the three have been constructed with 15, 5 and 3 spans respectively each 30 feet wide.

The whole scheme when fully developed will protect a very arid tract of country and though the scheme will not be a productive one it will be a very good protective scheme for the Deccan.

The Visapur Tank is shown in the photo with waste water overflowing.

MAXTON COOK MANIFESTO

NEED FOR SOCIAL CHANGE

WORKERS THE ONLY DRIVING FORCE

The Editor has asked me to write a few lines as to the aims and objects of the manifesto which I have signed with Arthur Cook, writes Mr. J. Maxton in the "New Leader."

Well, when I was drafting the manifesto I thought they were pretty clear, but since I have heard the criticisms of friend and foe I begin to realise how even the plainest and simplest statements can be misunderstood and misrepresented.

I can remember from my earliest association with the Socialist Movement a comrade who stood every Sunday at the entrance to Glasgow Green where thousands of the citizens walked past. He stood quite still holding aloft a board bearing the words, "Socialism is the only hope of the world," and a sentence defining Socialism. He did this for hours each Sunday, spoke to nobody, argued with nobody, but was content to serve the Cause by asserting his faith before all men in this way. I have always regarded this as one of the grandest services to our Cause that I have ever known.

IMPOLITIC?

Twenty-two years have passed since then. I am a Member of Parliament. I am Chairman of the I.L.P., the premier Socialist organisation of this country. I am a member of a Parliamentary Labour Party with over a hundred and fifty members. I live in comparative comfort. And I want to feel that I have as much pluck and faith as my old comrade who stood at Glasgow Green.

So I have sent a shout throughout the country, and it has reached the ears of millions, that "Socialism is the only hope of the world." I hope my old friend heard it, wherever he may be in the realms beyond.

And now I find I have to stand a racket. I am told that it is deemed impolitic by the wiser men in these days to declare your faith, that frightful consequences may result. I don't believe it.

FAITH IN THE WORKERS.

What I hope and trust is that both leaders and rank and file will hear this call from two plain, ordinary Socialists, with no ambitions but to serve their fellows and liberate the oppressed.

I hope that drooping spirits will be revived, doubts and fears banished, the pettier ambitions and rivalries set aside, and that the great faith which inspired our Movement and brought it to the present stage will carry it speedily and swiftly through to its destined end.

I have always based my Socialist faith on faith of the working people. It is from them the driving force must come for social change. I believe that that force is now lying pent up in the minds and hearts of 9 million workers, kept in check by all sorts of inhibitions, doubts and fears. All that Cook and I hope to achieve is to remove these inhibitions and bring that potential force into action as the real constructive force for the new social order.

If I believed that the impulses, motives and ideals of the working people were bad, I would be afraid to let loose such a force. But since I know that they are actuated by the same motives as myself, I go ahead with perfect confidence and trust.

LANDHOLDERS AND SOCIALISM

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—Some little time ago I noticed a statement in the press, purporting to be signed by 50 zamindars and landholders of the Punjab, challenging some remarks I had made at the Kerala Provincial Conference. Stress of work prevented me from devoting any time to this statement then but I have now hunted it out from old files of newspapers and read it with care and, may I say, with pleasure. The statement protests against my advocacy of socialism as applied to the land, but I am glad of it, because it shows that the Punjab landholders are at least beginning to think of some of the vital problems of the age. Out of this thought will surely arise some recognition of the unfairness and injustice of our present land laws and the misery they have caused to vast numbers of our countrymen, and this recognition must result in a desire to change them and lessen this misery. I feel confident that many of the landholders in the Punjab and elsewhere in India will then appreciate and commend the way of socialism.

The Punjab landholders are entirely right in pointing out that in their province the average landholder is not a big "landlord or capitalist, but a peasant with small holdings of land upon which he lives and thrives". They have, therefore, little to fear from socialism or from the nationalisation of land, and this fear, it seems to me, is largely due to ignorance of what socialism is. My remarks in Kerala were largely directed to the big zamindars and taluqadars, and from their statement it appears that the Punjab the landholders are in considerable agreement with me. They admit that it is wrong for an individual or small group to live in luxury on the exploitation of the masses. But they follow this up by imagining that nationalisation of land in the Punjab would result in the exploitation of the vast mass of Punjab landholders "for the comforts of a few, under false expressions of sympathy". What this means I am utterly unable to understand, nor have I any idea as to who these 'few' are likely to be.

What is nationalisation? It means that the ownership of the land vests in the nation or in society as a whole. As a matter of fact, I believe it is claimed by the British Government in India that the ownership of land belongs to it. And so it has been stated and argued that land revenue in India to-day is in the nature of rent. If this interpretation holds good then when the British Government gives way in India to a democratic Indian Government, it may be presumed that the ownership of land will vest in theory with the Indian Government or with the Indian people as a whole. Do the Punjab landholders prefer that the ownership of land should rest with an irresponsible British Government or with a responsible Indian Govenment, which must in the nature of things be largely composed of representatives of the agricultural population? Bardoli has exposed, if exposure was necessary the stray ways of the British Government in India in enhancing the assessment on land on the reports of irresponsible officers who have no one to control or check them. Is it likely that an Indian Government will behave in this manner and thus anger the agriculturists of India who form the vast majority of the population?

Nationalisation does not necesarily mean the deprivation of the present landholders of their lands. It may mean certain restrictions on the right of alienation and on speculation in land. It certainly should not result in depriving peasant proprietors of their lands. But it may be and ought to be, and here the Punjab landholders would appear to agree with me, accompanied by other measures which would prevent an individual or a group from exploiting large numbers of others and living in luxury on their toil. The big zamindaris and taluqas are based on this exploitation. They cannot, therefore, be tolerated and must go.

In practice, therefore, the socialisation of land in India would result in the creation of large numbers of peasant holders all over the country, each with a holding which he and his family can cultivate. The produce of this land will be theirs to do what they will. The land will remain in the family, and if the family dependent on the land increases, it may even claim more land, subject, of course, to more land being available. Big holdings, necessitating the employment of many outside labourers will not be encouraged, and there will be restrictions on the alienation of land. The change will thus not be such as the Punjab landholders have any reason to fear.

The principal change will thus be the breaking up of large zamindaris. Only the state, as representing the community, will directly hold some large areas, which will be converted into model farms where experiments may be carried on for the benefit of the peasant holders.

The social injury caused by large zamindaris is well recognised all over the world now, and everywhere, quite apart from socialism, efforts have been made to put an end to them. In many countries of Europe and elsewhere these efforts have succeeded. Even in Ireland it was a Conservative Government of Great Britain, I think, which put an end to the big landlords, but they provided for compensation to be given to them. The question, therefore for India to consider, is not whether big zamindaris should continue or not. They cannot continue if India is to progress. They are doomed. The only question for us is whether any compensation should be given for them or not. It is possible to give full compensation or part compensation or none at all. Personally I do not see the justice of giving any compensation to people who have in the past, without doing any work themselves, profited out of all reason from the work of others. But apart from the justice of the case, I fail to see where we can find the enormous funds that will be necessary to compensate the dispossessed taluqdars and big zamindars.

Socialism is not such a terrible thing as perhaps some of he Punjab landholders imagine. A little study of it will make them change their opinion. Even to-day living as we do under a capitalist form of government society is being forced by stress of circumstances to socialise a host of undertakings. Our railways and post offices and many other things have been nationalised. In England electricity is being largely socialised by a conservative government. Why not land?

Society is a living organism composed of myriads of human beings. Can it prosper if any part of it is diseased, or if any group of human beings live in misery and starvation? How long will the heart or brain survive if the limbs of a body are paralysed. If the Punjab landholders and other zamindars will take the larger view, ultimately even the more selfish view, they will realise that their prosperity depends on the prosperity of others and specially the peasants of this country. They will not lose by socialism. And if it appears to them that they are losing something now, it will be more than counterbalanced by a larger and a worthier inheritance which they will share with their fellow-countrymen.

For ages past the peasantry of India have carried a heavy burden. They have for some generations made the world safe for British imperialism; on their uncomplaining toil a handful of persons have lived in idle luxury; out of their grinding poverty and misery money has been wrung out to build the palaces of Imperial Delhi and for the supervcial magnificence of some of our big cities. But even the worm turns and a day will come when they will bear no more. In that struggle the Punjab landholders, who do not believe in the exploitation of the many by the few will I trust be with them.

JAWAHARLAL NEHRU.

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